

AUG 16 1949

# Recreation



**AUGUST 1949**

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**on  
the  
Cover**

In the words of Ellsworth Vines, former world's top-ranked tennis star now concentrating his efforts on golf, "Golf always defeats you. You can never master it. That is why the game is so fascinating. It's a challenge to everyone who plays it."

Photograph by Ewing Galloway, New York City.

PRICE 35 CENTS



# Recreation

## AUGUST 1949

THE MAGAZINE OF THE RECREATION MOVEMENT

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### *"I Go to the Playground Just to Have Fun"*

A great natural resource is the capacity of men and women to be happy, to find life good.

It does not take much to help people to be happy.

It does not take much to make people thoroughly unhappy.

One sourpuss rightly placed can pollute the atmosphere for quite a long distance.

The difference between happiness and unhappiness for the group is very slight, a touch-and-go proposition—a very slight leadership can make all the difference.

Of course, happiness is a by-product—not something to be sought after for its own sake.

However, being unhappy just crosses so many hours, so many days off as zero, as time that does not count.

You travel farther, you travel higher and deeper and you make an altogether better picture when you are happy.

Happiness does not depend on owning much. Owning much is sometimes, after a certain point, just so much more to carry.

Happiness is an inner attitude.

The playground and recreation center are good places for developing the habit of happiness, the inner attitude of happiness.

Happiness does not mean Pollyanna stuff; it does not mean closing one's eyes or going through life blindfolded so as not to see evil or what needs to be changed.

Happiness does not mean laughing all the time or being silly. People who laugh constantly may be very unhappy.

Happiness does involve an inner peace, an inner power, a willingness to enjoy little things, to smile kindly at one's self and one's own peculiar ways, to smile kindly at what is going on about one. It does involve being a good companion to one's self and to others.

A great contribution of the playground is to help children early to learn to do what they want to do happily with others.

A great contribution of the recreation center to people throughout life is to give people an opportunity to adjust happily to each other in sharing music, drama, sport, beauty, and all else worth sharing.

HOWARD BRAUCHER.

Written for RECREATION in December, 1941.

# The Land of Lafitte the Pirate

Scene of the 1949 National Recreation Congress, September 12-16

**F**EW AMERICANS realize, until they actually visit Louisiana, that between New Orleans and the Gulf of Mexico lies a great semi-liquid wilderness through which the Mississippi twists and turns for over a hundred miles.

It is a maze of streams and swamps generously strewn with oak-topped mounds or chenieres, ideal for either habitation or hiding—a confusion of lakes and bayous so interwoven that, back in the days of Lafitte, an experienced boatman could make a hundred round trips to New Orleans and never exactly follow the same route twice.

Here is a land over which nature has scattered beauty in reckless abandon; sand and sea . . . sunsets and soft woodland shadows . . . brilliant bloom and sombre Spanish moss.

Straight down from New Orleans, through that interminable tangle of marshes, bayous, lakes and bays, you will spot two islands guarding the gateway to the Gulf—Grand Isle and Grand Terre. Here lived the Baratarians, ostensibly fishermen; but fishing was only a blind. Their real business was the distribution of contraband at popular prices.

Between 1806 and 1808, New Orleans gradually became aware . . . that a certain blacksmith shop on Bourbon Street was other than a law-abiding forge. Hot metal hissed on the forge all day long in a perfectly normal manner; but it was first whispered, and finally openly discussed, that horses of a different color were being shod there.





The owners were those Lafitte brothers who had sailed in so quietly several years ago, and had just as quietly acquired a business—or, a front, as we'd call it nowadays.

Jean had persuaded Pierre that they needed a retail outlet—a shop where the jewels, rich fabrics and other loot, filched from the necks and persons of people caught on the high seas, might be displayed to local customers. So the shop was opened.

New Orleans at that time was different from any other American city. It was a walled town, built on the bend of the river. Ramparts of logs enclosed it on the land sides beyond which was a moat forty feet wide and seven feet deep. Through four gates of the city, closed at night, passed all traffic. In the middle of the town were the Cabildo, the Place d'Armes (now called Jackson Square) and the St. Louis Cathedral. Here the church and government tried to guide the strange combination of Creoles and Americans that made up the population.

The Creoles, you know, were the descendants of the old Spanish and French families—the bluebloods of New Orleans. They predominated the population; and while the new Americans were slowly gaining a foothold, the city was French controlled.

It was during this period of confusion, when French culture and American rough and ready independence were struggling to find a common ground, that smuggling flourished and the Lafittes fared well. Since they were French and Governor Claiborne an American, and Jean was a popular citizen, it was not strange that the people inclined to ignore the upstart authority of their new governor.

His chief difficulty was that he, an American, had come to head a city that even as late as 1810, six years later, could still muster only 3,000 Americans of a population of 25,000 people predominantly French. For ten years he had a tough struggle and the Lafittes had a field day.

In the interest of law and order, and less than four months after taking office, the young governor issued a proclamation, complying with an Act of Congress, making it illegal in Louisiana to import slaves into the United States from other countries.

This hit hard. The plantation owners had just entered an era of expanding prosperity that depended on slave labor. Thoroughly resentful of the law, therefore, they turned to the Lafittes and the smugglers to get them slaves somewhere, somehow.

The story of the building of that outlaw organization is actually the story of Jean Lafitte. In 1810 he became the acknowledged leader of the Baratarians.

(Later, at General Jackson's request, Jean Lafitte and his pirate crew fought for the city with such success that they received official pardon from the United States government.—Ed.)

**To bring their contraband from Grand Terre to New Orleans, the smugglers used winding paths concealed by oaks and cypress and a labyrinth of misty bayous.**

Excerpted from "The Land of Lafitte the Pirate," by Ray M. Thompson. Copyright 1943 by the Jefferson Parish Yearly Review, New Orleans. Available in New Orleans book shops.



# New Orleans Recreation

In two years' time, advances have been phenomenal.

**G**REAT STRIDES have been made by the recreation department in the City of New Orleans in the last two years, and it rapidly is becoming one of the outstanding departments in the country.

It was during the war, as Uncle Sam's military leaders were stressing the great need for men of physical fitness, that a group of civic-minded New Orleans men banded together to expand the city's recreation program. Guided by Lester J. Lautenschlaeger as volunteer director, and John P. Brechtel as executive assistant director, the program gathered momentum. Robert S. Maestri, former mayor, endorsed the movement with an appropriation of \$30,000; school grounds that were formerly closed for the vacation period were opened as "temporary" playgrounds; in several sections of the city, vacant properties were converted into play spots; and money furnished by various civic groups provided the means for purchasing recreation equipment.

By this time, World War II had ended and was being written into the history books. And in New Orleans young veterans of the conflict were returning to civilian life, one of them to be elected mayor of the famous Mardi Gras city. Most of these men had been through the "paces" of war and wanted to forget and relax. A well-rounded recreation program was just what was needed.

In January of 1946, deLesseps Story Morrison, a highly decorated veteran of the European Theatre was elected mayor. He knew of the many advantages of recreation and, in his early days in office, planned a well-rounded and composite play program. In September of that year, he proposed to the Commission Council that a New Orleans Recreation Department be organized. The ordinance, No. 16630, was passed, and on January 1, 1947, NORD became a reality.



Lester J. Lautenschlaeger, a volunteer, director of New Orleans Recreation Department.

Lester J. Lautenschlaeger, who had been a former Tulane University grid star, was chosen to head the new department and, as his executive assistant, he retained Johnny Brechtel who also had made a name for himself in southern prep football circles. Immediately, a staff of trained recreation supervisors was built up; a construction and maintenance crew organized; and, in two years' time, the thirty-three playgrounds which were serving as recreation facilities for a city of over a half-million population

were increased in number to approximately ninety-one. Among these, twenty playgrounds now are being floodlighted for night operation.

The first neighborhood youth centers were placed in operation by the remodeling of two abandoned jails, a fire station and two public meat markets. All told, fifty-eight new play centers opened in twelve months.

Seven new swimming pools are being completed this summer, equalling the local record of twenty-seven preceding years within a period of six months. A youth center, occupying a whole city block, is being constructed, and another youth center will rise around the abandoned steel framework of a former carbarn. A complete recreation stadium and floodlighted parks for Negroes are going up in a formerly dark and tree-filled square that, until now, has been one of the city's worst crime spots. The former Lagarde Hospital recreation plant also has been taken over—including a swimming pool, gymnasium, theatre and hot house for nature study classes. A country club for youngsters is being constructed in a former defense plant warehouse at the Delgado Trades School.

All city playgrounds have been equipped with steel link fencing and the latest durable playground equipment. At the summer peak, in 1948, the de-

## *Transformation*

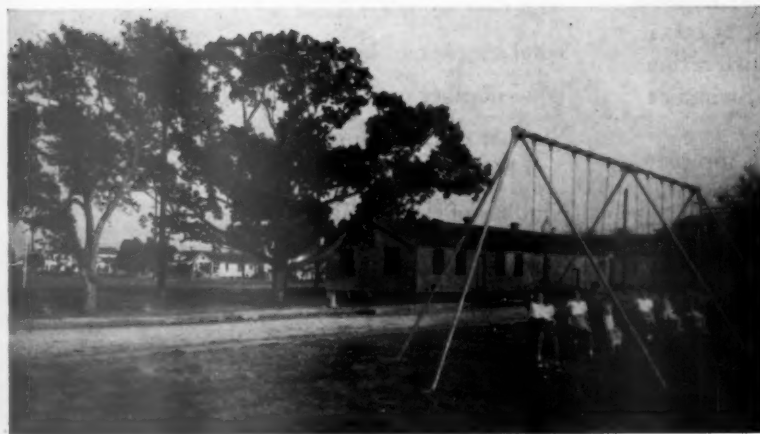
**From a jail house—**



**To a community center**

## *New Orleans*

**From a vacant lawn—**



**To a lighted playground**

partment had over 350 trained supervisors on the job. Thirty school playgrounds, once idle after three-thirty p.m., were staffed by the department for full-time operation during the summer.

As can be seen from the foregoing, a great deal of ingenuity and careful thought have gone into this building up of recreation facilities and program in the shortest possible time. Department workmen, for instance, took an old garbage truck and converted it into a traveling theatre, complete with stage and loudspeaker system. As early as 1947, this theatre, using child performers, played to 35,000 spectators, covering every neighborhood playground. Now the department has an all-round dramatic and music program, administering the Children's Theatre in cooperation with the Junior League, operating its own Summer Theatre on the lakefront. Last fall it presented the Gershwin musical "Of Thee I Sing" to capacity audiences in the Municipal Auditorium.

Another cultural activity, outstanding of its type, which early was introduced, is a series of youth concerts sponsored by the city in cooperation with the New Orleans Symphony and the public and parochial schools. Since the inauguration of this program, there has been a twenty-four per cent drop in the number of children involved in juvenile crimes.

Recently dedicated was the Perry D. Roehm Baseball Stadium, a magnificent baseball plant which seats 2,500 spectators, and is in constant use by the NORD summer baseball teams, of which there are over two hundred. However, being blessed with a tropical climate, the city program moves on the year round with no curtailment of activities either in the centers or out-of-doors.

The recreation department is now divided into three groups: athletic, cultural and maintenance. The athletic department, employing a staff of 125, conducts activities on the various grounds. In 1947 NORD organized 445 basketball teams and 120 baseball teams. Ten thousand children participated in track meets, 16,000 in arts and crafts, 15,000 in dramatics and 8,000 took swimming instruction; 3,000 took part in the "Every Child a Swimmer" program.

The first city-financed summer camp for playground children was opened in June 1948, and took care of from 800 to 1,000 children between the ages of nine and sixteen that first year. It was required that each child attending have parental permission.

Even the older folks are not forgotten, and the department is proud of the program offered to citizens who have passed the half-century mark. Golden Age Clubs meet for weekly frolics, and the inter-

est shown by the Golden Agers seriously rivals that of the teen-age athletes.

While the city's recreation facilities were tripled within a year, and attendance jumped more than ten times—passing the 2,000,000 mark—the recreation department realizes that its task is just begun, and that there is no magic formula for the conducting of programs. It is now sponsoring on-the-job training for its capable staff of workers and supervisors, calling upon representatives of the National Recreation Association, Loyola and Tulane Universities and other cultural and athletic groups to conduct conferences on certain phases of recreation. During the past school year, a group of supervisors completed an extension course offered by Louisiana State University. Says Director Lautenschlaeger: "A good community-wide recreation program depends upon common sense, honest efforts and faith in the future of our community and of our nation."

The New Orleans Recreation Department joins Mayor deLesseps Morrison in extending to recreation workers throughout the nation, and to the 31st National Recreation Congress, a cordial welcome to New Orleans.



## Leaf from a Statistician's Notebook

### Sand-lot Ball Game

Age of players.....	8-12
Number of players on each team.....	4
Total number of pitchers.....	8
Total number of threats to pitcher to "put it over".....	339
Total number of efforts made to "put it over".	339
Total number "put over".....	0
Total number of balls hit by batters on first bounce .....	8
Total number of hits fielded.....	0
Total number of disputes over batting order..	503
Number of times duress employed by owner of ball to influence batting order.....	8
Number of third strikes misclassified by batter as "foul tips".....	49
Number of men on winning team at end of game .....	7
Number of men on losing team.....	1

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# A Few Things To See —In New Orleans



Saint Louis Cathedral

**C**OOL PATIOS and courtyards still abound. With quaint architecture, spiral staircases, overhanging balconies and flower displays, they are among the unique and most interesting sights of the city. There are many other interesting spots which you will want to see if time permits—among them, Congo Square, (now Beauregard Square), former slave market where Voodoo reveled and enchantment took place; the old U. S. Mint, now a Federal prison; the very old Ursuline Convent, erected over two hundred years ago (America's first girls' college); the Colonial house known as "Madam John's Legacy"; the civil courthouse with its large group of historical portraits, and—

**THE OLD FRENCH MARKET**—established a couple of hundred years ago, colorful, and very clean. (New Orleans is the "cookingest" city in America.) Here, early on a Sunday morning, may be heard the chatter of tongues of the Western Hemisphere.

**THE CABILDO**—erected in 1795, once the seat of Spanish government, has played an important part in Louisiana history and culture. It is now the state museum, filled with relics of the past.

**LAFITTE'S OLD BLACKSMITH SHOP**—on Bourbon Street, once a "front" for the sale of pirate loot. Nowadays it is possible to get refreshments there.

**HUEY P. LONG BRIDGE**—the famous bridge across the Mississippi River, which was completed December 15, 1935, at a cost of \$13,000,000.

**OLD ABSINTHE HOUSE**—at the corner of Bienville and Bourbon, built in 1806, and for over 100 years a rendezvous of bonvivants including Jean Lafitte, the buccaneer hero who helped General Jackson with the Battle of New Orleans.

**THE CATHEDRAL OF OAKS**—on the old Versailles Plantation, where Jackson's men rested after battle. This is said to be the world's finest grove of ancient, moss-draped trees.

**NAPOLEON HOUSE**—built as a refuge for Napoleon Bonaparte, who was to be stolen and brought there from St. Helena. Death defeated the plan.

**MUNICIPAL PARKS**—city park on the French side of town and Audubon on the American. New Orleans is a veritable flower garden the year round.

RECREATION DEPARTMENT—activities and facilities.

## Things to Order

*"Creole cooks are heaven sent"*

Shrimp at Arnaud's  
Oysters at the Louisiane  
Trout Marguery at Galatoire's  
Baked Pompano at Antoine's

# Further Congress Plans

**T**HE RECREATION CONGRESS in New Orleans will once again serve its historic mission of providing an opportunity for the exchange of information and experience between leaders responsible for the recreation services of the nation, and as a springboard for pushing forward the recreation movement in the area of the country in which it is being held. During the past few years, many new recreation programs have been established in the South, and many other cities are considering the provision of recreation.

Through the careful and thoughtful work of the committees responsible, Congress plans have been adapted to meet new needs and trends, and to serve most efficiently the various groups attending. A number of features are being introduced this year:

Demonstration by the Golden Age Club, of recreation for older people, will serve as a basis for the discussion of recreation for this growing proportion of the population.

Needs of the new younger servicemen, while on leave in communities near training camps, once again will be faced.

Several meetings will deal with the work carried on during the year by special committees appointed by the National Recreation Association—among these: Television, Sports and Athletics, Personnel Standards, Public Relations and Polio. The rapid and widespread development of recreation on the state level will be covered in two meetings on Recreation in State Agencies. Another topic will take the form of a debate on Providing Recreation for Pre-School Children.

All day Monday, recreation and park executives will discuss questions selected by a committee headed by Floyd Rowe of Cleveland.

A special Hospital Recreation Committee, working in cooperation with the Hospital Committee of the American Recreation Society, also is providing an all-day meeting on Monday for those interested in recreation in hospitals.

A Problem Clinic will be held, with a panel of experts prepared to answer special problems.

Ample room in the Municipal Auditorium has made possible a greatly expanded exhibit—educational and commercial.

Mayor Morrison of New Orleans reports a heavy correspondence with mayors, city managers and other community leaders throughout the South, indicating that this section will be heavily represented, and auguring well for further development of recreation in the South in the immediate years ahead.

The great variety of meetings and special conferences; the unusual program of demonstrations and social events; the extensive exhibits—all in the picturesque setting of old New Orleans—should make this Congress one of rich significance.

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## Weather

New Orleans, in September, is likely to be warm. It would be advisable for both men and women to bring comfortable shoes and light clothing.

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## Special Notice

All Recreation Congress activities—meetings, exhibits, services, demonstrations—will center at the Municipal Auditorium, which will be the real headquarters of the Congress. Delegates will be located in a number of New Orleans hotels. There will be no particular advantage, as far as the Congress is concerned, in being located in any special one of the officially designated Congress hotels. The local committee is doing everything possible to provide comfortable rooming accommodations for all the Congress delegates.

# Evening Speakers

At General Sessions  
Recreation Congress  
New Orleans



deLesseps S. Morrison



Allen T. Burns



New Orleans is famous for beautiful oaks, hung with tattered banners of Spanish moss. Under these, Congress delegates will have breakfast.

**M**AYOR DELESSEPS S. MORRISON is the dynamic recreation-minded chief executive of New Orleans. Allen T. Burns, widely-known social, civic and religious leader, is former Executive Director of the National Information Bureau, and of Community Chests and Councils. Hugh Comer, President and Treasurer of Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Alabama, is an active leader in church and youth agencies. Dorothy Enderis, Director Emeritus, of the Department of Municipal Recreation and Adult Education of Milwaukee, is one of the most efficient and popular leaders of the recreation profession.



Hugh Comer  
Dorothy Enderis



## "Everybody Active"

*The story of a large-scale  
church program which includes every-  
one from youngsters to old folks.*

**Ellis S. McAllister**

CERTAINLY THE CHURCH, as a great social institution in American life, has an opportunity, as well as a responsibility, to join hands with schools and municipalities in providing guidance for children, youth, and adults who are the victims of the tense nervous strains of a complex scientific civilization. Recreation, to fill the growing hours of leisure, can do much to cultivate and develop the spiritual life of people and, in turn, better human relations and an improved emotional culture.

The Mormon Church is still pioneering in the field of church recreation. "The church needs recreation and recreation needs the church" say Mormon leaders, who feel that recreation can help the church accomplish its objective of "more abundant living" for all its members. Thus, the church can give to recreation the spiritual ideals and stability which are so necessary in our material world. To be more specific, recreation in the church gives church members an opportunity to participate in activities which bring a reward of happiness.

Imagine, if you can, 154,000 young people all gathered in different localities on specified nights to promote one great recreation program—all of them having the same ideals and aims. If you can do that, you have a fairly accurate picture of the activity program of the Mutual Improvement Associations of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, which deals with young people from the ages of twelve to twenty-five. If you have that firmly fixed in mind, then turn your attention to some 152,547 children between the ages of four and twelve, all gathered in their respective localities and working on a spiritual and fun program. This figure represents the enrollment in the Primary Association, which conducts a wide, year-round program of recreation for the younger members of the church. A significant point in this vast program is that it is administered and operated entirely by volunteer leadership.

In these two figures you have an indication of what can be accomplished when a church sets its heart on a recreation program that will not only afford its youth healthy release, but will also offer a constructive plan for the development of talents and abilities. Members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints or Mormons knew what they were doing when they pioneered the field of recreation. Their motto is, "Everybody Active." This includes everyone, even the older folks who have their Old Folks' Day.

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*Author is assistant principal of Ogden High School; vice-president in charge of recreation, Utah Department of Health, Physical Education and Recreation.*



For more than three quarters of a century, the Mormon Church has been organized to guide the leisure time of its members through active participation in recreation, promoting mutual improvement through the specialized activities, such as drama, art, sports, dancing, handicrafts.

Recreation also helps to promote the philosophy of the church, since a favorite bit of its scripture reads, "Men are that they might have joy." Man has many inherent capacities for joy—physical, mental, spiritual, social, and creative. The recreation program under church guidance attempts to contribute to each of these natural capacities. The greater the progress made, the more talents developed, the greater is the capacity of the individual for happiness and enjoyment.

In the Mormon philosophy, there is no time for idleness. Latter-day Saints are firm believers in the adage, "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do." Therefore, the church makes time for play which contributes to the health and happiness of the individual, feeling that "the youth who are busily engaged in recreation activities have little opportunity to form bad habits."

Recreation played an important part in the life of the Mormon pioneer as he struggled to conquer the desert and colonize the Great Basin, even before there were formal organizations to care for leisure-time activity. Recreation gave the pioneer strength and incentive to face his hardships and the arduous journey ahead, changed sorrow to happiness, and gave peace to tired and discouraged spirits.

One of the first buildings to be established in the new community was the Social Hall Theatre, where the local dramatic groups presented their plays, and where community dances, debates and public speaking events were held on a community-wide basis. This afforded a pattern for other communities as they were organized. The meeting house became the center for recreation and religious meetings.

Later, when the struggle for existence was not so desperate, the Salt Lake Theatre was erected in Salt Lake City. The first play, "The Pride of the Market," was produced in 1861. This theatre became internationally known, and the greatest artists of the world have graced its boards. It is recorded that patrons brought their fruits, vegetables, grain or poultry, and deposited these in exchange for tickets. Among one evening's receipts recorded for an early day program, there were "twenty bushels of wheat, five of corn, four of potatoes, two of oats, four of salt, two hams, one live pig, one wolfskin, five pounds of honey in the comb, sixteen strings of sausage, one catskin, one churn, one set of children's undergarments—embroidered,

one keg of applesauce, a dog, and a German silver coffin plate."

On November 28, 1869, the Young Women's Mutual Improvement Association was organized by the church. The Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association was organized on June 10, 1875. These two organizations, familiarly known as the M.I.A., have worked in close coordination since 1880. They are charged with the dual responsibility of giving instruction in correct principles of living, and in the development of healthy recreation activities. The program takes the boys and girls at the age of twelve through adolescence and adulthood. One of its general objectives is: "To develop a well-rounded program of recreation which shall constantly appeal to youth and, at the same time, rebuild and renew the physical, mental and spiritual powers of those who participate."

The M.I.A. is organized in each ward, a ward consisting of a geographic area where from 500 to 1,000 church members reside. Five to ten wards make a stake, and in each stake there is a stake M.I.A. organization to assist the wards. Overall, there are two general boards to outline the program and help all stakes and wards.

A ward organization is made up of a Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association, which has a superintendency of three members; a secretary-treasurer; directors of music, drama, speech arts; a dance manager and instructor; *Improvement Era* (church magazine) director; supervisor of special interest groups; Boy Scout troop committee; Senior Scout leader; a Scoutmaster; three "M" men supervisors—one for lesson work, one for activities, and the third to act as athletic coach.

The Young Women's M.I.A., which works closely with the young men's group, has a presidency, consisting of three members; a secretary-treasurer; directors of music, drama, speech arts; a dance instructor; *Improvement Era* director; a supervisor of special interests; two Gleaner Girl supervisors; a Junior Girl supervisor, and one or more supervisors of the Bee Hive Girls.

One night a week is set aside for the M.I.A. program. Classes are organized for the following groups:

1. Special interest groups of men and women twenty-five years of age and over. The groups elect the projects to be studied, the range of which may run from travel or current events to individual skills in art, music, and the like. Outside specialists are invited to present new and challenging interests.

2. The "M" Men—nineteen to twenty-five years of age have a course of study adapted to their age and interests.

3. The Gleaner Girls—aged seventeen to twenty-five. Their course of study is similar to that of the "M" Men.

4. The Explorers—boys, aged fifteen to seventeen. The "Explorers Handbook" is used by this group.

5. The Junior Girls—ages fifteen to sixteen, inclusive. They also have a course of study especially prepared to meet their interests and needs.

6. Boy Scouts—ages twelve to fourteen, who follow the program of the Boy Scouts of America.

7. Bee Hive Girls—in the age level of the Boy Scouts, who have a special handbook as a course of study.

Activity periods are planned for all departments in addition to the time allotted for following the course of study. During the course of the year, the "M" Men and the Gleaner Girls meet together for some of their recreation and social activities, as do the Senior Scouts and Junior Girls.

A division of responsibility is established for each officer of the M.I.A. program. One of the assistant superintendents for the men, and one of the counselors in the women's group direct the recreation courses and other recreation activities. They stand at the head of the recreation committee, made up of the directors in music, drama, speech and dancing. Under their direction, the activity program is planned for the entire association. Festivals are held in music, drama, speech and dancing at convenient times during the year, as motivating features of these major activities.

A churchwide athletic program is outlined for boys and young men from fifteen to twenty-five years of age. In 1947, from eight to ten thousand young men, aged eighteen to twenty-four, participated in the churchwide "M" Men Basketball League, which has been recognized as the largest basketball league in the world. In the Explorer program, boys carry on district athletic tournaments. In some districts, as many as 1,300 boys have participated in the tournaments.

To facilitate such an extensive recreation program, the Mormon Church includes a recreation hall in each church building. These halls vary in type, some being well-adapted to dancing, socials and dramatics, others including facilities for basketball and indoor sports. In some cases, there is a kitchen for socials and church dinners.

According to reports for the year 1946-1947, there were 170 stakes with 1,327 ward M.I.A. organizations, and more than 151,436 young men and women were enrolled. Activities and participants indicate the scope of the program:

Stake events—111 summer outings; 1,813 parties; 719 dances.

Ward events—1,965 parties in the summer season; 21,050 parties in the winter season.

Drama—1,353 plays from *Book of Plays*; 1,687 other plays; 21,367 persons taking part.

Dance—11,639 instruction periods; 534 miscellaneous stake dances; 5,676 miscellaneous ward dances; 252 dance festivals; 185 stake Gold and Green Balls; 878 ward Gold and Green Balls.

Music—253 male choruses; 762 ladies choruses; 378 mixed choruses; 17,054 participants; 268 music festivals.

Speech—15,132 public addresses; 3,980 retold stories; 799 debates; 7,052 readings; 131 speech festivals.

Recreation in the Latter-day Saints Church has developed leadership in its young people. It has enriched their lives, broadened their vision, inspired them to travel the road toward more abundant living. The cultural pattern of the entire membership is elevated; good fellowship and group morale are generated on a high plane.

Inactive members become active, people have the opportunity to put into action the ideals and standards taught by the church. Lessons in sportsmanship, honesty and cooperation can be made a part of real life for the boys in the church athletic league. The development of personality with spiritual touch is evident in the boys and girls who participate in the drama, speech, music or dancing program.

The Mormon Church, through its support of recreation, helps establish a high cultural and moral tone in all communities where Mormons are active.

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## FILMS TO SEE

Motion pictures of last year's—or, in fact, the past fourteen years'—World Series are available in both 16mm. and 35mm. film. For information, write to Lew Fonseca, American and National Baseball Leagues, 64 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago 4, Illinois.

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A new recreation film, "Leaders for Leisure," is being made available by the New York State Youth Commission for distribution through the Motion Picture Unit of the New York State Department of Commerce. "Leaders for Leisure" is a 16mm. sound film in color, with a running time of twenty-one minutes. Produced by the Athletic Institute of Chicago, Illinois, as a sequel to "Playtown, U.S.A.," it deals very effectively with the development of community recreation.

# ROSLYN'S ROUGH RIDERS

*Year-round hosteling, by bike, hike or ski, is a school-sponsored activity in the Roslyn, Long Island, High School. Learning, seeing, doing, under students' own steam is a school project your community could start too!*

**Adeline Bullock**

**D**O YOU REMEMBER how you struggled with the dull job of memorizing Lincoln's Gettysburg Address? "Four score and seven years ago," you'd begin, confidently. But from that point on you'd muddle through while a bored class waited. Dead words, you thought. Why should we have to learn them anyway?

These same words are still being taught in the classrooms of today. But they've been given new life to members of the Roslyn High School Hostel Club. These teen-agers have done more than mem-

orize them from a book. Recently, twenty-one of the club members visited Gettysburg's historic battlefield. They biked there on their way back from a Washington, D. C., trip. They stood before the very spot where Lincoln made his address. And there, on that quiet hallowed battleground, the simple words which Lincoln spoke seemed to march right off the pages of their battered textbooks and become part of a live and vivid scene.

For the rest of these youngsters' lives, whenever, wherever, they hear those words again, they will not place them against a lifeless page of a history book in a stuffy schoolroom, but against a real-life backdrop of the Gettysburg scene itself. This is true learning.

But enlivening past history is not the only value which these students have gained from their bike, hike, and ski trips. "The trips have helped to give them a real education in living!" Frank Walter, the group's young teacher-leader told me.

Education in Living would make a fitting name for this Roslyn High School activity. Its subjects might well be grouped under such headings as Meeting New People, Planning Meals, Sharing Responsibility, Budgeting, and Building Self-Reliance. Having learned textbook lessons in social studies, English, arithmetic, health, these youngsters are now given the chance to put their knowledge to work in real-life situations.

The idea started before the war, not as a school activity, but as something one teacher was doing on his own. It was interrupted by the war, but it wasn't forgotten.

Young brothers and sisters of those first bike-trippers reminded Mr. Walter of it when he came out of the Army. They begged him to start it again. He was willing, and began with a few local trips. The youngsters came back from these so enthusiastic, so stirred by what they had seen and learned, that the wide values of the activity were



Hostelers at the Lincoln Memorial, Washington, D. C.



quickly recognized by members of this alert and progressive community.

Mr. Walter was called to the office of the Superintendent of Schools. "The Board of Education wants you to know it is solidly behind your hosteling project," Superintendent George Bryant told him. "The board has asked me to offer you a remuneration for this, in addition to your salary as art and photography teacher. It wants to sponsor a regular hosteling group with you as leader."

So today the activity is no longer an out-of-school affair. The Roslyn High School Hostel Club is a vital school organization, and trips need no longer be confined to the exact limits of school vacations—they may cut into school days.

"All of us here at Roslyn—the board, our high school principal, Mr. Ross, and I thoroughly agree that these trips afford our students rich educational opportunities which we cannot afford to ignore," Superintendent Bryant said.

As for the youngsters, they agree, too, that cycling through the coal mining regions of Pennsylvania, for example, seeing its rugged ridges and pits, talking with miners, seeing their way of life, has reading from books beat by a long mile.

Their trips have taken them in all directions; there have been short week-end jaunts and long-distance trips. For the benefit of those who have no bicycles, they have hiked along the northern sector of the Appalachian Trail. Last Christmas holiday they skied at North Conway, New Hampshire. But cycling is by far the most popular activity. They have pedaled through New Jersey, various regions of New England, along trails in upstate New York—where they visited the Capitol—out to the tip end of Long Island, over by ferry to Shelter Island, through sections of the beautiful Connecticut River Valley, down through Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Washington, D.C.

One summer Mr. Walter took a group of seniors on a cycling trip through Mexico, and last October the group's outdoor schoolroom was the brilliant autumn forests, the nature trails and waterfalls of the Alpine-like regions of western Massachusetts.

Unfortunately, the cycling trips are limited at present to those who own a bike or can borrow one. But it is hoped that some day soon there will be available a few bikes for those who have none of their own.

Usually from ten to twenty students go on each trip. The older students who will be graduating soon are sometimes given the preference, but the younger ones have something to look forward to

when they become juniors and seniors. With the constant turn-over in a school, this method gives all who are interested a chance to participate.

But just how does the whole thing work? Let's look in on a meeting of the Hostel Club. It may be January but plans for the Spring trip are being started. Mr. Walter keeps in the background. He counsels and guides, but never tries to run things.

"Let's go to Washington, D.C.!" someone suggests.

A map is tacked up and the interest value, not only of Washington, but of the entire territory between Roslyn, Long Island, and Washington, is considered. There will be lots to see, they decide, so Washington it is.

They figure that they have about ten days or so in the Spring vacation in which to make the trip. "Why not concentrate our cycling time on the region between Washington and Reading, Pennsylvania?" someone suggests. This seems like a good idea for it is new territory.

"We'll go to Baltimore by train, ship the bikes on ahead," they plan. At Baltimore they'll start the cycling part of the trip, pedal to Washington and return by way of Reading.

This means that they will cycle through Washington, see Mount Vernon, pedal their way up through Westminster, visit Thurmont—the lovely mountain retreat where President Roosevelt had his hide-away, stop at Gettysburg, Hershey, see some of the Pennsylvania Dutch country, and the mining section outside of Reading.

Once this is decided they can all get to work on details. A Transportation Committee is appointed whose responsibility it is to purchase all the train tickets, arrange about shipping the bikes to Baltimore and back home from Reading.

The Hostel Committee has the job of scheduling an itinerary that will cover the points of interest and bring them to an accredited youth hostel each night. They must put their letter-writing knowledge to work by writing to arrange for overnight reservations, making sure that the hostel can accommodate their number, and finding out what shopping facilities for food supplies are available nearby. Often hostels are outside of towns, on farms, and the group may have to buy supplies on the way.

This committee tries to schedule all the overnight stops at places approximately thirty-five to forty miles apart. This distance affords a leisurely cycling pace of eight miles an hour for about five hours a day and leaves time for sightseeing along the way.

Accredited hostels, under the supervision of the



American Youth Hostels, Incorporated, are used by people of all ages who are travelling under their own steam—by bike, hike, horseback, ski or canoe. The overnight charge is forty cents for youths, fifty cents for adults.

There are separate bunk rooms and wash rooms for boys and girls, a common kitchen where they can do their own cooking, and usually a recreation room. Each hosteler is required to have a pass—which he can obtain for a small fee from any American Youth Hostel Council—and a sleeping bag.

While the Transportation and Hostelng Committees are busy doing their jobs, the Finance Committee is working on trip costs, budgeting food expenses and overnight charges and arriving at a total cost figure. It tries to keep all trips under a dollar and a quarter a day for everything except railroad fare. This committee collects all the money, keeps accounts of expenditures and gives a full accounting of every penny after the trip is over. The youngsters listen attentively to this accounting, for most of them have worked to earn their money for the trip and they are very fussy how that money gets spent.

Whenever a trip may cut into school days, every trip-member must obtain permission from his individual teachers to be absent from class.

"It's really surprising how well these youngsters can do when they want permission to be away on a trip," one teacher told me.

Meanwhile, every member of the group is expected to read up on the culture, history, folk-lore of the regions to be visited. Reports are given on what they've read, sometimes by means of English composition, sometimes by oral recitation, at club meetings held previous to taking the trip. The youngsters have found out for themselves that knowing something of the background of a region, knowing what to look for in the way of scenery, architecture, crops, adds a great deal to the total enjoyment of the trip. Many of them take cameras, some take art materials. Why not? With their art and photography teacher as leader they have the best kind of opportunity to add practical experience to classroom learning.

Once they are on their way, they all take a turn at planning meals, marketing for food, cooking and cleaning up. Their health class lessons are utilized in planning simple nourishing meals and marketing wisely. They always try to have two hot meals a day—breakfast and supper—and to include a pint of milk per person every meal. Lunch is a sandwich-fruit-and-cookie snack beside a stream or sitting on a hill-top along the trail.



**Their trips have taken them in all directions. Here they are seen boarding the ferry to Shelter Island.**

Hostels are always simple places, sometimes rugged. Set up in renovated barns or old farmhouses, there's often wood to be chopped, water to be drawn from the pump, fires to be made before a meal can even be started. "These hungry kids pitch in like real pioneers!"

One of the rules of hosteling is to leave every place neater than you found it. There's never any difficulty in getting these youngsters to live up to that rule. Other honored customs are to arrive at a hostel before dark, to observe a ten o'clock bedtime curfew. The youngsters are happily weary before that time and are perfectly willing to turn in early and be up to watch the sunrise together. Often by nine o'clock, they start heading bunkward.

"They're fun to be with," Frank Walter said. "There's nothing wrong with the youngsters of today. The wrong is that they've been born into a spectator's world. Many young people nowadays think that they can't have fun unless they're driven to the movies in the family car; unless they have a radio at their elbow or a television set to watch."

Frank Walter forgets his natural shyness and reticence in his earnestness.

"But spectator-participation in life is not what youth wants," he went on. "Youth needs *active* participation. If they don't have it they get bored, restless, start looking for excitement and end up in trouble.

"That's hosteling's value. These youngsters need travel under their own steam. They need being dependent on their own resources; they need to learn something about the simple life—to get closer to nature, closer to God. I believe that it will make better men and women of all of them."

You are bound to run into some bad weather,

rough roads, especially on long trips. But it's a lesson in good sportsmanship to take such things in one's stride without griping. One morning the group woke to the steady sound of teeming rain. Travel that day was out. There they were in a backwoods farm hostel, without radio, movies or television.

Whatever would they do? They had a wonderful day. They spent the day cooking and eating. They baked a ham straight from the farmer's smokehouse, chicken and dumplings, a stew, and a batch of cookies. They ate and sang and played homespun games all day. The youngsters still laugh and talk about the fun they had.

But there are other things they talk of too . . . Easter morning Sunrise Service at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier; the woodland trail they pedaled along that led straight through a silver stream; a brand new sound they heard one early morning—a sound not one had ever heard before—the plaintive bleating of a baby lamb at a Connecticut farm hospital; the many different kinds of churches they attended along the way; the dignity of a farmer leading his cows home at sundown; the simple way of life in an Amish settlement. These are but a few of the things they shall not soon forget. "Together, we learned that there are many other good ways of life beside the Roslyn way." That lesson alone would seem to make the venture worthwhile.

But perhaps the most remarkable thing about the whole project is its simplicity. Any community in the country could do it. It doesn't require huge school funds, additional teachers or change in curriculum. All it needs is a lively group of youngsters, with or without bikes, and a willing, interested teacher.

Every community in the nation has its own interesting history, culture, folk-lore, sightseeing material which many youngsters, nearby, never get to see. The American Youth Hostels, a non-profit organization, is glad to assist teachers and students in organizing a school hosteling program.

These Roslyn Rough Riders *are* getting an education in living—democratic living. They are not only adding to their store of knowledge, but they are gaining a broad understanding of a varied group of customs. They are learning to practice good citizenship through teamwork, through sharing the give and take of the road, respecting its rules and considering the rights of others. Moreover, the stimulus given their young imaginations by these new sights and sounds will be found to have a lasting effect upon each individual's future intellectual outlook.

"It is in the minds of men that the defenses of peace must be constructed," the Preamble to the United Nations Charter tells us. It is in the minds of youth that such construction must begin.

## Camping on the Campus

Maud Seif

**A** NEW IDEA in camps was established last summer at Syracuse University, New York, where the all-girl Green Lakes Camp completed its first season. Admittedly an experiment in summer living, it was established by Mrs. Charles Kaufman of Rochester to provide a profitable summer vacation for the "in-between" group of girls—high school juniors and seniors and college freshmen. These girls, too old for regular, regimented camps and too young to be counselors, benefit from the combination of learning and fun that such a camp as Green Lakes can offer.

The camp's headquarters are in two college sorority houses, overlooking the beautiful campus of Syracuse University. The facilities of the college are close at hand for those girls who wish to improve their educational background, but such activities are voluntary rather than compulsory. A maximum of outdoor activity is available, including golf, ten-

nis, riding, swimming and body mechanics. Attention is paid to developing poise and personality in the girls by expert counselors, who guide the camp's routine. Finally, an abundant social life rounds out the program.

The typical week of a Green Lakes' camper includes many delightful features. Besides the regular program of sports and culture, there are outlets for any interest a teen-age girl may have. A semi-monthly mimeographed newspaper is published; there are trips to points of interest in central New York State; lectures are given by guest speakers; a barn dance and a formal dinner dance are among the social activities.

This novel camp may point the way for parents and daughters with camp worries. Green Lakes is part camp, part school, and part home—just right for the "in-between" group of teen-agers who are a bubbling mixture of tomboy, girl and woman.

## TELEVISION And Community Center Programs

*Problems which you may expect to encounter upon acquiring a television set.*

**Monte Melamed**

**A**FTER A twenty-year infancy, television is finally beginning to grow up. Its more recent innovation in social work and recreation agencies during the past few years has had a serious effect upon the programs and activities of these organizations. Club and group activities and special interest classes on an average Tuesday evening in a community center or social settlement house have practically given way to the ever-so-popular Milton Berle show.

Quite often leaders are told, "No, we can't have our dance on Tuesday night—everyone will be at the Milton Berle show!" With over two million television sets now on the market, and a forecast of another two million within the next few years, one hesitates to prophesy what the effects will be on community center programs should Bob Hope decide to take to video on Wednesday evenings, Eddie Cantor on Thursday evenings, Bing Crosby on Friday evenings, and Jack Benny on Monday evenings.

What does all this mean to our social and recreational agencies? Simply, that whenever there are no real, vital and meaningful activities planned to meet the needs and interests of the membership, television will then succeed in "dominating" the agency program. Our experience during the past decade tells us that activities based on the needs and interests of the membership, and in which the membership is given its just share of responsibility in planning and administering, tend to offer the individual a more satisfying experience than any commercially-sponsored, spectator-type of program.

In questioning over one hundred teen-agers, young adolescents, and adults as to why they came to the center, and what prompted them to at-

tend the television shows there, the typical reaction received was, "We did want to go to some other activity, but there wasn't a single thing going on in the center except television." There are several agencies where the activities for an average Tuesday evening simply require one or two staff workers to "police" the auditorium for the Milton Berle show. Nothing is taking place, and therein lies the error of the professional worker and the program planners. This kind of thinking and planning can be program suicide. If the Milton Berle show is so popular, what should be done is to plan a variety of audience participation programs after the show, such as a community sing, a square dance program, a forum or discussion, a party or social. Naturally, these programs will tend to become more effective and meaningful when planned through the center councils or committees.

Along these lines, the Grand Street Settlement of New York City has been very successful in planning programs and special events, before, after, and around the Milton Berle show on Tuesday evenings. In fact, Tuesday is the most active night of the week at the settlement. Eight boys' and girls' clubs meet, five special interest activities are going on, three game rooms are open, a girls' gym program is active, and two spacious lounges feature the comedy television show.

Now let us digress for just a moment, and analyze some of the major effects of television on home and family life, and consequently on the programs and activities of community centers. The average televiewer spends approximately three and one half hours a day at his television set when he stays at home and, to do this, gives up certain former home activities—among them, reading. A recent survey

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*Author is Activities Director, Grand Street Settlement.*



showed that "the longer the family has the set, the more time its various members spend at it."<sup>1</sup> Television in the home in some instances, however, has brought many families closer together. Though it tends to kill conversation, most listeners seem to have developed a conversational pattern, particularly during commercials.

What are some of the implications of this in the planning of recreation center activities? This increase in impetus toward "spectator sports," as evidenced by the rapid growth of television, screen, radio, and million dollar sports stadiums and arenas, is a growing trend in direct antithesis to one of our major objectives, namely, that of greater spectator participation.

To develop this participation, therefore, we first of all must emphasize the teaching of recreation skills and hobbies. In order to do this, it is well to remember that television is unquestionably a fine medium of entertainment and instruction. Plans to use color television for training of large groups of medical students in surgical techniques was announced recently by the medical center of the University of Pennsylvania.<sup>2</sup>

Group leaders, educators, and sales promotion organizations have also become increasingly aware of the potentialities of television for teaching demonstrations to large groups. Its effective use as a news medium for current events or for forums and discussions is practically unlimited, particularly when such programs are used in conjunction with, or to enrich, a club or group project. It is when these programs tend to become substitutes for group activities in community centers, that television then loses all of its effectiveness, save that of its entertainment value.

Some recreation agencies, professional social workers, and parents have very foolishly accepted television as a quick "cure-all" for delinquency. "Keep them off the streets by letting them watch television, and thus keep out of trouble," is the cry of many agency executives or parents who have spent their last dollar on a television set. However, a recent article in the *New York Times*, relating the activities of some twenty members of the "Black Hat" gang of Brownsville, and the accidental shooting of one of its members, brought forth a very pertinent comment from the slain boy's father, a staff sergeant of the U. S. Army. The father said that he "bought a television set recently, and that his son and friends spent evenings in front of it when they were not at school."

In one instance, on the other hand, television was



Television can be used to teach recreation skills.

instrumental in forming an effective House Council, something the agency staff had been working towards for the past few years. Created primarily to raise the necessary funds to purchase a television set for the center, this same House Council is currently responsible for the effective planning and use of the set for its membership. Day to day operational problems of television, as it effects the membership, are now handled exclusively by the representatives of the House Council. For example, who shall be permitted to use the television set and when is under the sole jurisdiction of the House Council. What is to be done with the athletically-minded youngsters who constantly clamor to see the fights, the basketball games and the wrestling matches, or with the girls who want to see something entertaining, or want to dance in the lounge instead, is also handled by the House Council.

This council has also been instrumental in getting the center to adjust its working hours and schedule to coincide with the timing of the major sporting events, such as the baseball and football games on Saturday and Sunday afternoons, or the weekly boxing bouts at Madison Square Garden which start at ten p.m., the normal closing time for many community centers.

After two fruitful years of operation, the council is now wrestling with the more complex problem of trying to schedule television to integrate its use with the overall plans and objectives of the center program. In addition, the House Council has initiated several successful fund-raising projects for the upkeep and maintenance of the set, without having to call upon the house budget for the cost of repairs.

The realization of a similar plan could be readily attained in other agencies if properly motivated and directed by competent, professional workers.

The pressure of retrenchment which usually fol-

<sup>1</sup> *The New York Times*, January 21, 1949.

<sup>2</sup> *The New York Times*, February 15, 1949.



lows rising costs and decreasing contributions may effect the programs of community centers and their use of television, namely, in the tendency to use television as an inexpensive means of conducting mass activities.<sup>3</sup> All that is needed, some people will contend, is a television set or two, a large room with plenty of chairs, and an inexperienced leader or attendant to maintain law and order. This approach, however, is far removed from sound recreation.

Some other pro and con discussions regarding television within an agency setting include:

- (a) Television may be used as an excellent medium and instrument for attracting more members to the center, and thereby giving an opportunity to involve them in other group activities.
- (b) It can be used by coaches and instructors to teach recreation skills, such as boxing, basketball wrestling and football.
- (c) Many community centers reported that, with the advent of television in their lounges, there was a marked increase in gambling and betting, especially during sporting events, the payoff usually taking place outside the center or in the privacy of the men's room.
- (d) Since most agencies are very limited in space, the installation of a television set, usually in the lounge or game room, has meant the curtailment of cer-

tain creative group participating activities.

- (e) The presence of television sets in community centers has been a factor in reducing the amount of money spent by some of its members on movies and entertainment. This is a very real service to persons in low income groups, and especially important in difficult times.
- (f) Country and day camps will find television an asset. It may be used for newscasts, sporting events, entertainment of campers and counselors, particularly on rainy days and during inclement weather. One organizational camp installed a television set in its infirmary to entertain the sick.
- (g) It is the contention of many professional workers that television interferes with the established pattern of center activities and club programs. However, it is the writer's firm conviction that television in social agencies, or in the homes of center members, need not interfere with the basic pattern of programming. Television, properly used, adds and inspires rather than detracts from the activities of the community center. To integrate television into the center program, the sets should be used in the same manner as the radio, the record player, films and other visual aid material.

A final note. This article is not designed to criticize television or render a discourse on the responsibility of television to the public. It is simply an attempt to call to the attention of community center workers some of the difficulties they may expect to encounter upon purchasing a television set for their agencies, and how to cope with such problems.

<sup>3</sup> Kiplinger's Washington Newsletter, Sept. 11, 1948. "There's a nation-wide lag in gifts, to charity, to churches, to schools and colleges. Big donations are down a little, but the great multitude of small and medium donations are down even more."

## The Comics as "Whipping Boy"

Irresponsible accusations levelled against comics magazines as a cause of juvenile delinquency "are without credible evidence to support the charge," it was declared by Henry E. Schultz, executive director and general counsel of the Association of Comics Magazine Publishers, in an address before the delinquency section of the National Conference of Social Work in Cleveland. Mr. Schultz was one of the speakers at the meeting of social workers on "The Influence of Motion Pictures, Radio and Comic Books on Children."

While agreeing that a small minority of publishers have distributed comics magazines that "justifiably disturb decent citizens," Mr. Schultz stated that the rush to make comics a "whipping boy," or scapegoat, has attracted headline-hunters who have succeeded in frightening parents and teachers.

Mr. Schultz directly attacked the charges of Dr. Frederic Wertham, psychiatrist, who, he said, has criticized comics vigorously and emotionally, "if not scientifically and logically." He also asserted that practically all the expert testimony of psychiatrists, psychologists and social workers is in disagreement with Dr. Wertham.

Excerpts from the Schultz address:

"A substantial start in self-regulation has been accomplished by organization of the Association of Comics Magazine Publishers, Incorporated.

"First, all products of members are required to be screened in accordance with a code previously adopted. . . . In conferences with editors, new techniques in handling story materials were developed, avoiding offensive delineation. Publications complying with code restrictions were awarded the association seal of approval to appear prominently on the covers of the magazines.

"Secondly, an attempt had to be made to understand and meet the attacks on comics, and particularly the grave charge that they contributed to juvenile delinquency.

"Let me say, here and now, as emphatically and vigorously as I can, that this charge, repeated over and over again, is absolutely without credible evidence to support it. Research, analysis and consultation with qualified opinion in this field support this position. . . . Statistics on juvenile delinquency indicate a sharp drop for the past several years coincident with a great rise in comics sales."

# Tracking Games

Ellsworth Jaeger

**T**RACKING GAMES ARE fun and, at the same time, develop the senses that must be used in real tracking and trailing. Good eyesight and a well-developed sense of observation are fundamental requisites of a good tracker, and these qualities are often greatly improved by play.

**TRAIL MAKERS.** There are a number of methods of making trails. Of course, snow, soft ground, or sand offer excellent opportunities for trail making (A), in illustration on this page. However, when the ground is not favorable, some sort of "trail maker" is necessary. On city sidewalks, chalk marks are sufficient (B). In the woods, fields and meadows, some sort of glaze or broken and dis-

turbed vegetation (C) may be used to mark a trail.

Kernels of corn or other grain may be dropped from time to time to mark a trail (D). Again, small pieces of colored cardboard may be stuck into the bark of trees or bright colored chalk marks may be made upon tree trunks at eye level (E). One type of trail marker is made from a section of a small log, studded with small spikes. A staple is driven into one end, to which a rope is attached (F). As a runner drags this along the ground, the log leaps, scrapes and hops about in an amazing manner, making a very erratic trail.

If the ground is soft, "tracking blocks" can be made and bound to the feet. When the wearer walks, he leaves the life-like tracks of the animal whose footprints are carved into the blocks (G).

Another type of trail marker is the "tracking irons." These are fastened to the soles of the shoes (H) and will cut into the ground more deeply than the wood block tracks.

**TRACKING GAMES.** A well-known common trailing game is "Hare and Hounds." This has been played on the city streets for generations.

The "hare" has a piece of chalk and is given a three-minute start. As he runs, he makes a chalk mark from time to time on the sidewalks. The "hounds" follow the chalk marks and each "hound" must place his mark across the "hare's" blazes as he speeds on his way. The chase may cover a dozen blocks. If the hare succeeds in getting back to his starting point without being caught by the hounds, he is the winner. Hounds may bag the hare by catching up with him and touching him. Each hound should carry a distinctive colored chalk, so that a check can be made as to his faithfulness in marking each blaze he passes.

**CITY TRACKING.** This is a game where each contestant makes a record of the different tracks he can find in a city block. These tracks may be made



by any living creature—bird, mammal, insect, man, woman or child. The one finding the greatest number of tracks is the winner.

**CITY TRAIL BLAZES.** In this game, a group will hike a mile or two along city streets to see how many modern city blazes each one can find. Blazes may be streetcar or bus stops, stop lights, safety zones, traffic markers, police and fire boxes, direction pointers, one-way street markers. The person who collects the greatest number is the winner. A blaze is a simple sign conveying information without words. City blazes are the descendants of those used by the wilderness savages and, in some instances, the mark is the very same used in an earlier time.

**MODERN ROAD BLAZES.** On your next auto ride into the country, see how many road signs your party can identify. This is a good way to learn the modern road signs used in your "auto driver's manual." For instance, identify and know the meaning of broken lines, solid lines, double solid lines, three-lane roads, stop signs, stop-and-go, slow, railroad crossings, "S" curves, crossroads, side roads, the meaning of diamond, octagonal, round and square road signs. Use your state driver's manual for information.

**EARLY TRAIL BLAZES.** Your neighborhood offers an interesting evening's discussion. Have each member of the group try to track down early trail blazers of your community and give the stories of their exploration. Also try to find the early trails and travel routes which some of your modern streets and roads may follow. Your historical museum and libraries can be of help.

**TREASURE HUNTS.** In the park, by using various blazes with stones, long grass, twigs and tree blazes, a hunt can be made quite exciting, especially if there is a worthwhile treasure at the end of the trail. Instead of chopping blazes into the bark of trees, stick a small, round piece of white cardboard into the bark. The first one to unravel the trail will find the treasure. Any number can participate. The trail is laid out in advance and all begin at a starting point and follow the trail blazes. The various types of blazes should be scattered along the trail so that the individual's observation will be well taxed.

**TRAIL STORIES IN SNOW.** Take a winter hike to a nearby woods or park and have your hikers follow an individual animal's trail, making notes and rough sketches of all that the trail tells. At the end of the hike, gather together in the evening, perhaps around the fireplace, and have each one relate his findings. The person who has the most detailed and interesting story is the winner.

**INDIAN WAR TRAIL.** Each participant in this

game makes an Indian scalp of a round piece of leather or felt three and one-half inches in diameter, with long strands of horsehair, string, yarn, thread or raffia threaded through the middle. A loop for fastening the scalp is attached to the leather or felt. This is the individual's scalp, which he may lose if he is not careful on the war trail. The "hostiles" make a fairly obvious trail by disturbing vegetation, turning over stones, bending twigs, uprooting small bits of moss, making footprints in the soft earth or mud, and so on. Each clue is worth a certain per cent of the whole. Players keep records of each clue that they find in sequence, so that it can be compared with the master record. The one who spots the greatest number of clues and discovers the "hostiles" is the winner and collects their scalps. If the trackers fail to discover the "hostiles," they lose their scalps to the enemy.

**SNOW-TRAILING THE BEAR.** The "bear" wears a hood with round ears sewed to it, carries a three-foot club made of burlap stuffed with straw, and has a balloon fastened securely to his back. The hunters wear caps and carry large handkerchiefs with a knot tied at one end. The bear is given a ten minute start and the hunters follow his trail in the snow. The first one to come upon the bear tries to kill him by breaking the balloon with the knotted





handkerchief. The bear, in turn, can put the hunter out of the game by knocking the hunter's cap off with the straw club. The fight and hunt continue until the bear is bagged or all the hunters are "killed." In making the trail, the bear can use all the ingenuity and strategy at his command, making use of side-stepping, backtracking, ambush, and the like.

**SETON'S TRAILING GAME.** Ernest Thompson Seton used to play a trailing game in camp. One of the campers, who was chosen as the deer, wore a pair of tracking irons and was given one hundred beans, thirty slices of potatoes and a ten minute start. He could make his trail as crooked as he pleased, dropping a bean every three or four yards, a slice of potato every twenty yards. After a ten minute run, the deer would hide in the brush. The trackers following him then picked up the beans and potato slices, each bean counting one point and each slice of potato two. The one who discovered the deer scored ten points.

**TRACK QUIZ.** Make a number of black and white drawings of common tracks on cardboard squares large enough to be seen at a distance. Arrange the players in two files facing each other, and run the program like a spelling bee. Start at the head of the lines. If the person in the first line fails to recognize the track, the one on the opposite side is given a chance to identify it. The person who fails to identify a track is dropped from the group. The game is played until only one player remains.

**TRAIL DETECTIVES.** A party is divided into two groups. The first group, given scissors and white paper, selects the tracks of several animals and cuts the footprints out of paper, enough to make trails that will tell of some incident. This group then proceeds to lay out the various trails upon the floor, and the other group tries to identify the animals' footprints and interpret the story. If this group succeeds, it is given an opportunity to cut the tracks and lay the paper trails.

**WILD ANIMALS HOME GAME.** Have a group scatter through a small woodland. Each player has a notebook and pencil and each one keeps a record of all the signs of animal homes that he finds in the area. The one who spots the greatest number is the winner. The drawing on page 241 shows a number of such apartments that might be seen: (A) shows a typical woodpecker hole, (B) a screech owl's, squirrel's or sparrow hawk's pent-house, (C) a leaf tree house of the gray squirrel, (D) a raccoon tree home, (E) the hollow tree den of porcupine, gray fox or possum, (F) a chipmunk's burrow, (G) a woodchuck, rabbit or skunk hole,

(H) a remodeled deer mouse nest, (I) an ant nest, (J) earthworm's burrow, (K) a crayfish chimney home, (L) a muskrat bank burrow and a muskrat cattail house in the swamp, (M) a kingfisher's or cliff swallow's burrow, (N) cicada tunnels, (O) ant lion's funnel, (P) ant cow's stable, (Q) potter wasp nest, (R) cecropia cocoon, (S) tent caterpillar nest, (T) mole burrow, (U) ruffed grouse nest, (V) burrowing wasp, (W) otter slide, (X) meadow mouse, (Y) great horned owl. There are, of course, many more that tell of an animal's presence as surely as do his tracks.

**TRACKING SUGGESTIONS.** Keep a track notebook. See how many autobiographies you can find after each snowfall. Make tracking irons of metal. Make a trail marker. Make plaster casts. Look for old remains of Indian trail blazing. Try to find trail routes of early explorers in your neighborhood. Make various types of track casts. Make a dust autograph album. If you know of a tracking game, please send it to the writer and you will be given credit for it.

If you follow unknown, woodland trails, be sure to blaze the way as you go, for it is the sign of a good woodsman to be able to find your way back.

Reprinted from "Tracks and Trailcraft." Copyright 1948. Used by permission of the Macmillan Co., New York, publishers. \$3.95.



## LITTLE SCOUTS



"What'll we do now, Mr. Johnson? We finished the checker tournament."



# An Observance of Parks and Recreation Week

AS A PART of a successful observance of the first Parks and Recreation Week in Fort Wayne, Indiana, an essay contest on, "What Fort Wayne Means to Me," was held among seventh and eighth grade students of the public and private schools of the city. This probably will be continued from year to year. Teachers of language, arts or English were requested to stimulate classroom discussion of the subject, and to allow sufficient classroom time for essay writing. They were then responsible for turning the best essays over to school committees for preliminary judging. City judging was done by judges from the Fort Wayne Council of Teachers of English. Winning students appeared on the mayor's radio program.

## Winning Essays

### First in City

To have an enjoyable inexpensive vacation you don't have to go to Florida or California. We have beautiful parks for vacationing right here in Fort Wayne.

The scenery in our parks is just as beautiful as in any real vacationing spots. For instance West Swinney Park has its lovely Jaenicke gardens, and Lakeside park has beautiful rose gardens, fountains, and lagoons.

Parks such as Memorial and Swinney have historical features. In Swinney there is a museum. Memorial has several statues of famous people.

If you like water sports there are parks for that too. Lawton, Swinney and Memorial have swimming pools. Reservoir park is an excellent place for fishing. It is especially known for its bait casting. Municipal Beach is also good for fishing and swimming.

Almost every park has a place to play some kind of ball. There are tennis courts, baseball diamonds, golf, and in some parks there are baskets for basketball.

There are parks for games too. You will find archery in Franke. Franke also has a zoo and a bird sanctuary. In these you will find pheasants, peacocks, ducks, geese, skunks, raccoons and other animals.

As for picnicking, I would suggest any park. There are fire places, tables and other facilities for picnicking.

All of this means an enjoyable inexpensive vacation for me and all of the Ft. Wayne boys and girls this summer and every summer.

Catherine Wright, Grade 7A

### Second in City

The spirited cries of children in a nearby park assure you that there is no better place to spend your free time. The City Park Board has done much to make our parks a place of enjoyment for everyone.

The many parks have been situated carefully, so that nearly everyone may live within a very reasonable distance of one.

All types of persons are sure to find satisfaction in one of the numerous activities a park provides. A nature fan would take joy in viewing the many carefully tended trees and flowers. In many cases a lake

also adds beautifully to the atmosphere.

For the rough and ready tomboys the parks provide numerous sports, such as baseball, softball, tennis, and in some cases swimming, which proves very refreshing on a hot, sultry day.

The more constructive people, interested in handicrafts, find willing help from the cheerful supervisors in making many useful articles.

The Park Board deserves much credit for its efforts put into the Fort Wayne parks, wonderful places for the development of health, strength, and the ability to associate easily with others.

Lois Rodenbeck, Grade 8

### Third in City

An invitation—Would you like to come along with us today? We are going to the park to have a grand time. Mother has packed a delicious lunch and we are going to roast hot dogs and marshmallows in the fireplace. My dad just loves to come along because he can sit back on the beautiful grass and forget all his troubles and cares while the delightful cool breezes pass over him. We children like sports—softball, baseball, basketball, swimming.

The parks have the most beautiful scenery. There are a variety of flowers and shrubbery which make the parks look gay with their bright colors. Whole beds of these dainty tinted flowers are skillfully and artistically laid out.

Mother says the parks keep us out of mischief and help us pass the time when there is nothing to do. There is space for me to wander as far as my legs can go and then, nice painted benches for me to rest till I get my breath again.

It takes a lot of work to get these parks into such admirable condition and to keep them just so, reflecting the grandeur and immensity of God.

How about it? Won't you come along with us now? We'll have a swell time and mother will bring the best lunch you ever ate. That's it! Bring the family, too. There's plenty of room and lots to eat. I knew you'd say yes.

Constance Judis, Grade 7



**S**KETCHING OUT-OF-DOORS is fun. It is a good way to get ideas for pictures. It teaches us to observe things we look at every day but do not really see. We draw stronger pictures of places and people we know than of unfamiliar scenes from far away places or from long ago. Ideas from outdoor sketches or from things we have done are good subjects for colored chalk drawings.

Chalk dust can be avoided if the paper surface is thoroughly wet with a cloth, sponge or the hand. If it dries as you work, add water to the unfinished areas. The wet paper makes it easy to have broad, strong chalk lines and masses. Use the chalk much

## Chalk on Wet Paper

Sigrid Rasmussen

*Art and crafts projects can grow*

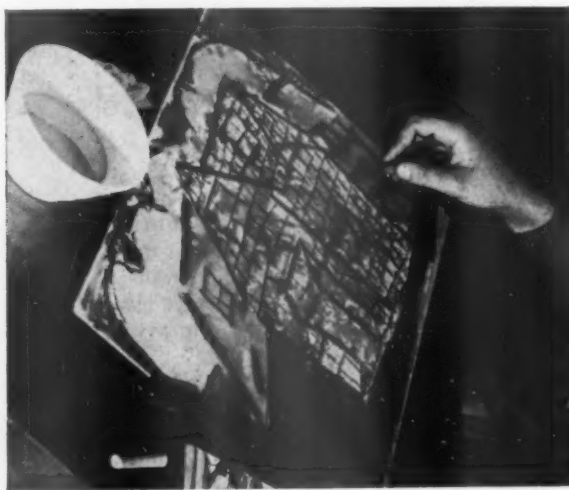
like paint, almost brushing on the rich color. It is interesting to show the paper surface in some experiments. A pad of wet newspaper under the drawing will keep the surface moist for a longer period, whereas a dry newspaper under the drawing will absorb excess moisture and chalk, and facilitate the cleaning-up process.

A wide variety of papers can be tried. The texture of manila or bogus drawing paper helps to hold the chalk. These and other drawing papers vary in their surfaces, so look for the right side.

Experiment on colored papers and with both soft and dustless colored chalks. When the picture has been completed, place it on a sheet of newspaper so that it will dry flat.

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*Author is art consultant, Binney Smith & Co., N. Y. C.*



# Newsprint in Action

Ruth Hopkins

can grow into personal hobbies

AFTER FOLLOWING THE printed instructions for making these animals (one thick, shorter roll of newspaper, tied firmly, for the body; other long, thinner rolls tied and bent over the body for legs, or tied along the body and extended into neck and head), Bennie provides himself with a pan of paste, and newspaper torn into strips. Paste is bought in powder form, the kind sold by hardware stores for wallpapering, or may easily be made by cooking flour and water.

The newspaper scraps, preferably torn rather than cut, for more easily blended edges, are submerged in the thin soupy paste and soften up quickly. By now the potential animal will stand, and is balanced on corrugated board for easy han-

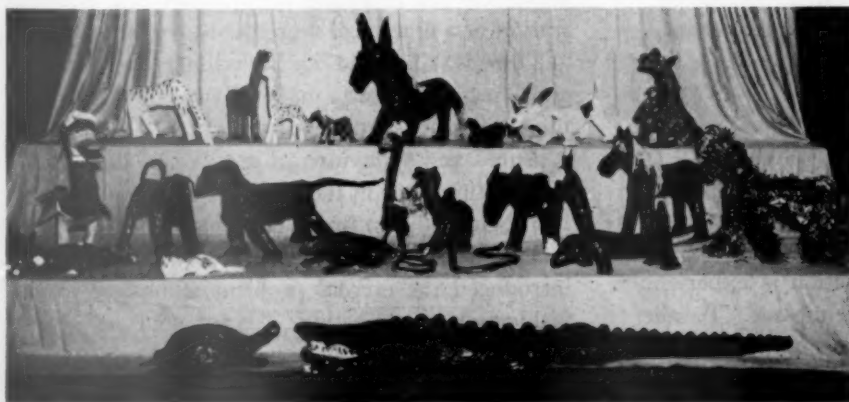
dling. It will be well to place it in the sun between work times. Bennie picks up handfuls of the soggy paste-and-scrap masses and plants them where they seem needed to give realistic thigh, shoulder and neck contours. Every now and then, he crisscrosses strips about the masses to hold things together. He squeezes the figure, too, to give shape, and to get rid of extra moisture and paste.

Possibly because of the squeezing, or perhaps directed by Bennie's subconscious, the creature now begins to take on definite characteristics. Ears, or a lower jaw and tongue, or jutting frontals for eye sockets are added by use of several layers of paper shaped and placed. Marbles, large-headed pins or painted paper balls are used for eyes.

Before painting, the whole is smoothed with a final layer of carefully crisscrossed small pieces. This, well done, gives a pleasing leathery texture to the finished product. A thick coat of poster paint may be put on evenly before the animal is dry. After thorough drying of the paint, Bennie glues on a string tail or mane, a wool goatee, or any touch which seems called for, and finishes with a coat of clear shellac.



Above, a few newspapers in Bennie's hands—then anything from dog to donkey. Left, among things made by fifth and sixth graders are alligators, long-necked birds.



Articles on these two pages reprinted from *School Arts*.

# "DEAR SIR:"

## Tennessee Answers Questions on Community Recreation

*Dear Sir:*

*I have been appointed chairman of a committee in our town of 6,000 people to see what can be done about public recreation. Last year, one of our civic clubs sponsored a playground program which was very popular with our young people. This summer the club will be unable to carry on this project for us, and we are concerned with the problem of continuing it. We feel that perhaps our city government should do something about the matter, but there are many questions that present themselves. We have been referred to you for assistance.*

*How can we start a permanent recreation program in our town—one that will continue year after year? Do cities in Tennessee have authority to establish a recreation program and spend tax money to support it? How many playgrounds should we have in a town our size? Could you tell us what other cities our size are doing? We don't have any space for recreation except on our school grounds; can we use them this summer? How much money do we need? How many hours a day should our playgrounds be open? Do you think we need professional leadership?*

*If possible, we would appreciate having you meet with our committee to help us get started. If you cannot come or send a representative, kindly advise us where we may receive such help.*

*Yours very truly,*

JOHN A. BROWN, Chairman,  
Recreation Committee

THIS LETTER IS a composite of many such requests that are being received almost daily by the various members of the Tennessee Inter-Departmental Committee on Recreation. Recreation as a small community function is experiencing severe growing pains in Tennessee. To alleviate some of these growing pains, and attempt to answer a few of the perennial recreation problems

of small communities, the Tennessee Inter-Departmental Committee on Recreation recently has conducted a series of nine district recreation conferences.\*

These one-day meetings for public officials, civic leaders and school people were directed in key locations throughout the state. Two hundred thirty-seven official delegates, representing fifty-six cities and seven counties, joined with state, TVA and private recreation specialists in discussing ways and means of developing and improving local recreation programs. The sessions were conducted in an informal atmosphere in which all participants were afforded an opportunity to exchange experiences and raise questions. Six different agencies, including the Tennessee Valley Authority, National Recreation Association, University of Tennessee, State Planning Commission, Department of Education and the Division of State Parks, cooperated with local officials in sponsoring these meetings.

The conferences were designed to be double-barrelled attempts to meet pressing problems presented by individual delegates. The agenda, as prepared in advance, was neither long nor detailed. Four main topics were determined, namely: (1) Recreation as a municipal function; (2) the essential factors in developing a community recreation program; (3) the legal aspects of municipal recreation; and (4) the organization and administration of a municipal recreation program.

Time was allotted for individual consultations, and effective use was made of two movies distributed by the Athletic Institute: "Leaders for Leisure" and "Playtown, USA." But the meat of the meetings was in the give and take of discussion freely entered into by all participants.

The mayor of a community of 5,000 population introduced the eternal problem of finance in this fashion at one meeting: "I am sold on recrea-

\*Copy of program can be obtained from: Tennessee Division of State Parks, 303 State Office Building, Nashville 3, Tennessee.



### B. R. Allison

tion—or at least I think I am—but where is the money coming from? The streets in my town are in deplorable condition, we need a new sewage disposal plant and our water system will soon be inadequate. Why, I get more complaints on rough streets every week than I get on recreation in a year! After these requests are answered, there will be no money left for recreation.”

A public official from an adjoining town replied: “It has been my observation that people get those things that they most desire. My town also needs additional improvements, and yet we have a recreation program too. Public recreation costs tax dollars—that we must face—but the end result is worth many times the cost.”

The framework of the meetings gave free play to the friendly competitive spirit which exists between cities in the same district. Thus a small city with a good community recreation program served as a pattern—a stepping-off place—in the discussions. Wherever possible, the conferences were scheduled in cities with a population of approximately 20,000 which have good programs.

Time and time again, emphasis was placed upon the desirability of wide community support of recreation programs. Delegates frequently related experiences with summer playground activities, under individual or club sponsorship, which died a second year when interests changed. A fundamental truth of recreation was discovered in nearly every conference: that recreation has within it some of the seeds of human betterment, but that it is not a panacea; it is a companion effort with those for the home, church, school and others. Recreation is a preventative and a part of the treatment for adolescent waywardness, but it is not the whole cure.

“We have limited resources in our town. We haven’t much money and there are few park and playground sites, but we desperately need a well-

rounded program for our people. Where shall we start?” asked a much-harried city manager.

“Start at the beginning and only be satisfied with a high quality product,” came a ready response from a civic leader who operated a dry goods house. The “beginning” was further defined as a legally constituted board or commission established by a city or county government under the terms of permissive legislation which exists in Tennessee. (Public Acts 1937, Chapter 307)\* “High quality product” was determined as the most inclusive program possible commensurate with available finance, leadership and facilities. It was agreed, in most discussions, that a single playground well-designed, properly planned and adequately supervised—if that is all a community could afford—was better than a larger program poorly administered.

“What activities are included in a good program?” asked a clubwoman from a city of 12,000. “Our athletic coach directed our playground program last summer and I wasn’t satisfied with what my little girl got out of it.”

This launched a spirited discussion. It was concluded that recreation means many things to different people. If we are to expect wide public support, a community program must be appealing to divergent tastes. Administrative problems which were considered included the working hours of leaders, operating hours of playgrounds, salaries, program content, age groupings, reports and records, and the place of the city recreation commission in the total program.

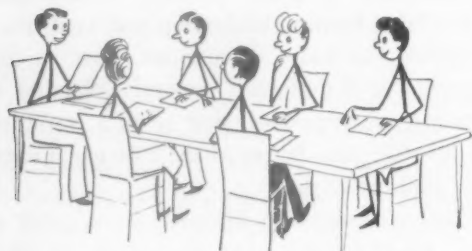
“Survey your community carefully. Inventory all resources as churches, school grounds, vacant lots, volunteer leadership, public buildings and aids from higher public levels; query the man on the street for his needs and desires. Use what you have where you have it,” was again and again reiterated by the various state, federal and private consultants who steered every meeting.

Most of the 237 participants discovered that their problems were not unique, but were common to most small cities. In this realization, there was strength and renewed vigor. Many delegates first became aware that in Tennessee much assistance in the nature of counsel and planning can be obtained by cities and counties through the cooperation of many agencies. The Tennessee Valley Authority makes available a recreation technician and some additional planning to those communities which are directly or indirectly influenced by the Authority’s developments; the Tennessee Division

\*Copies can be secured from: Tennessee Division of State Parks, Nashville 3, Tennessee.

*Mr. Allison is Director of the Division of State Parks.*

of State Parks has a staff recreation planner well-versed in the promotion and organization of community programs, and the Division offers some site planning aid. The Tennessee Planning Commission undertakes, upon request, to facilitate the coordination of community recreation with the total planning for the growth of cities. The Department of Education stimulates school recreation programs and provides a necessary liaison between people in the education field and community recreation.



The State Health Department contributes help on recreation matters pertaining to public health; the University of Tennessee and the Extension Service approach the rural problems. Other agencies make indirect contributions. The National Recreation Association plays a leading role in the furtherance of public recreation, both on the state and local levels. Close understandings exist between these agencies.

Through the Tennessee Inter-Departmental Committee on Recreation, which was established as recently as January, 1948, these diverse agencies coordinated their efforts in the field of public recreation. The committee serves as an information exchange and as a funnel, so to speak, through which its member agencies may join forces toward a more unified and effective recreation effort. The committee is currently embarked on a state-wide survey of public recreation.

On the premise that the growth of public recreation in the small cities of Tennessee is dependent on the increased understanding of recreation by officials and public-spirited citizens, these nine conferences were conceived as an advance at close range by all available resources. The problem of answering inquiries from these public officials and others was mounting like a snowball. Personnel and finance, both at the state and local levels, to give this service were at a minimum. Therefore, an effective short-cut was urgent. These conferences were the obvious answer. Playground leaders and representatives of semi-public agencies were not generally invited (training institutes were held for them during May), as the viewpoint of the confer-

ences was the promotional, organizational and administrative aspects of strictly public or tax-supported recreation. In the brief time since the conclusion of the conferences—they were held in March—it is evident that this approach has short-circuited months, perhaps years, of individual consultations.

In order to interpret the function of government as it relates to recreation, and to lend its organizational skill, the Bureau of Public Administration, University of Tennessee, contributed actively. Fundamental criteria for the meetings were determined to be: (1) Were the meetings well-attended and representative of the communities and districts? (2) Did the persons attending participate actively in the discussion and derive benefits from it? (3) Did the meetings generate sufficient interest to bring about requests for follow-up consultations and services? On all three counts, the conferences scored high. Many shortcomings in the organization of the meetings and in procedure have been discovered through the medium of hindsight. Of course, it has yet to be determined to what degree



the conferences stimulated the growth of public recreation in small cities in Tennessee.

Did the conferences answer the letter that began this article? Yes, they did answer some of Mr. Brown's questions. But they also uncovered some more questions from new sources that will serve as the basis of discussion for another year.

### Errata

The statement of James E. Rogers, on page 175 of the July, 1949 issue of *RECREATION*, "3,000 communities large and small, that conduct such a program," refers to the communities conducting a recreation program of one type or another and not necessarily a year-round program.

# Poor Man's Country Club

Richard F. Williamson

THE SCENE IS a little white church in a small town in Lycoming County, Pennsylvania. Men stand talking in groups on the lawn and at the front door. Cars line both sides of the nearby highway, bumper to bumper. The odor of fried chicken sweetens the air. It is the evening for the monthly meeting of the directors of the Consolidated Sportsmen of Lycoming County.

There is a country-cooked dinner to be eaten—and then a program of business to be attended to; and, after that, a moving picture that will appeal to men who love the outdoors. As the cars come to life and the sportsmen start back to their homes, another official oiling has been given the machinery that operates one of the largest organizations of sportsmen in the nation.

Five or six years ago it was just another sportsmen's club. Its meetings were on the dull side, and its officers were pleased when the membership reached the thousand mark. It regarded other sportsmen's clubs with suspicion and spent a lot of its time yelling loudly for the state to stock more fish and game in Lycoming County. As a community enterprise, it offered virtually nothing at all.

In fact, its affairs were run by a little group of officers in a sort of closed society.

But today things are different. Its program is based on teamwork. Its officers and members are prominently identified with all worthwhile community projects. It wars on selfishness and strives to cooperate, on a constructive basis, with the conservation agencies of the Commonwealth. Its management is in the hands of a staff of regular officers and a board of directors of 250 members.

It operates a Sportsmen's Memorial Grounds—the "poor man's country club"—not far from the City of Williamsport. It places emphatic importance on a program for teaching teen-age boys and girls to be the good sportsmen of the years ahead. It has a definite program to which it is dedicated on a long-term basis; its membership last year reached the amazing totals of 10,000 adults and 2,000 juniors. This is 12,000 members in a sportsmen's group in an area whose total population is less than 100,000.

In central Pennsylvania, private hunting and fishing clubs are numerous, but in most of them the initiation fee and annual dues are beyond the means of the average man. The Memorial Grounds provide his country club now. William R. Waldeisen, head of the committee which supervises the area, puts it this way:

"When our program is completed, we aim to give every member of the Consolidated Sportsmen the same opportunity for recreation at the Memorial Grounds that he would be able to enjoy in a club. For his dues of one dollar a year, we want to provide a place where he can bring his family, when he pleases, to enjoy the outdoors."

It would be difficult to say which of its two programs—development of the Memorial Grounds or expansion of the junior activities program—is the favorite of the Consolidated Sportsmen. The junior program is the newer of the two, having been launched in January, 1948.

The directors of the organization chose as its



The stone skeet house is typical of the permanent installations at the Sportsmen's Memorial Grounds.

Reprinted from the *Pennsylvania Angler*.



head Raymond R. Rommelt, principal of a grade school in South Williamsport. They told him to make his own plans, spend any amount of money within reason, and strive to enroll 1,500 boys and girls in his division.

Rommelt knows his youngsters. In every school in Lycoming County he set up a committee of one teacher and one boy and one girl. He operated on a two-point basis, and tried to put across to the youngsters these facts:

Membership in an active sportsmen's group is the avenue to greater enjoyment of hunting, fishing, and the outdoors. Membership in such a group gives a young person an opportunity to learn lessons of conservation and good sportsmanship.

He went one step farther. He assured the young people of a voice in the affairs of the organization and a part in the programs, too. These promises have been kept.

In the spring the boys and girls help to stock thousands of trout in the streams of Lycoming County. Skilled members of the club have given groups of them instructions in the safe handling of firearms. Last year a field day for young people was held, with a program of outdoor sports that attracted a big crowd. Adults stood on the sidelines, as this was strictly a teen-age affair. Other such programs are planned.

The Memorial Grounds along Loyalsock Creek, a short distance from Williamsport, cover 230 acres of fields and woods and include one plot of sixteen acres on the bank of the creek. This plot is a special project—a mammoth swimming beach and picnic ground. A shallow section of the creek is reserved as a wading and swimming pool for children. There are picnic tables and outdoor fireplaces, and a big shelter to be used in the event of a summer shower. Driving of cars in the area is forbidden.

The property value of the entire Memorial Grounds is about \$30,000. It includes every possible facility for outdoor sports, including trap, skeet and rifle ranges, quoit courts, baseball diamonds, archery ranges—and shaded spots where folks can sit and enjoy being outdoors. Trails for hikers and camera fans are being laid out in the woods on one side of the area.

Skeet houses are built of mountain stone, and the traps are electrically operated. There are comfort stations on the grounds, and also a dispensary for use in event of emergencies. An auxiliary, portable lighting system has been installed, and a supply of safe drinking water assured. A sylvan chapel will be constructed, as well as a pond for fishing in summer and skating in winter. There are pens where quail and pheasants are reared.

Nothing better demonstrates the cooperative spirit of the organization than does the memorial area, which is a memorial to those members of the Consolidated Sportsmen who gave their lives in the second World War. Groups of members have become active sponsors for various projects for enlarging and improving the area. Business and industry have contributed in the form of buildings, supplies, and equipment. Installations are on a permanent basis, designed to endure for years and to contribute to the beauty of the grounds.

The sportsmen have a definite program, as well as a large membership and a fine recreation center. It is based on four principal points:

1. Improvement of relations between farmers and land owners and the sportsmen who hunt and fish.
2. Cooperation in every move to end pollution of the west branch of the Susquehanna River, which flows through Williamsport.
3. Greater participation in the work of the Pennsylvania Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs.
4. Development of the Memorial Grounds and also of the program to interest young people in the outdoors.

There are three important events on the calendar of the organization each year. One of these is the annual election of officers, in January. The second is the annual picnic and, with so large a membership, it is necessary to make this outing a two-day affair. The third is the annual spring meeting, just prior to the opening of the trout fishing season.

For years the Consolidated Sportsmen did as most other groups do. They held a banquet with a program of entertainment; but only 500 to 600 members were able to attend because of the lack of space in any available banquet hall. So this was abandoned. Instead, the Lycoming County group now rents the largest theatre in Williamsport and has a program there, with an attendance of 1,200 to 1,400 men and women.

The 250 directors and the officers of the organization meet monthly—in small communities throughout the county—but any member of the Consolidated Sportsmen may attend if he wishes. Because not everyone can go to these meetings, the organization publishes a quarterly bulletin which is distributed free to all members. It contains news of the organization and its members.

Besides the regular staff of officers, there is also a staff of regional vice-presidents covering the county, and members of the board of directors are chosen from each community, large or small, in the county. More than a score of committees direct and plan the varied activities of the organization.



# Michigan

## Lighted Field

### Survey—1948

**Bernard Ballantine**

WITH MANY COMMUNITIES having lighted fields for athletic facilities, and many others contemplating the construction of them in the near future, this survey was undertaken primarily to learn what fees and charges are made so that recreation boards, school districts or recreation departments might obtain a general picture as to prevailing policies and thus be guided, to some extent, in determining their own.

From results of a questionnaire sent to Michigan Recreation Association affiliates, it is impossible to offer any type of a standardized rental policy, either for lighted fields or for concessions at these fields. Among other factors, apparently this is because budgets are varied, and also because some recreation departments work jointly with school districts in operating their lighted fields. However, some generalities can be presented which might be helpful to those seeking to establish a policy, or to alter the one now in effect.

In most cases where the communities owned the lighted field, the policy of operating it was determined exclusively by the recreation department or its board or commission. Where the school district owned the field, the policy was determined by the school board in fifty per cent of the cases. The remaining fifty per cent followed a policy of joint administration, with the recreation departments providing the softball terms and the school district taking care of the football arrangements, in most instances.

There is a wide variance in rental fees among Michigan communities, particularly for football, ranging from free rental and no charges to \$200 for a single night game. Softball rental also showed a marked variance, ranging from free rental to \$75 per night. The survey disclosed that several com-

munities maintained a policy of renting cheapest to high school teams, with a higher rate for local teams, and a still higher rate for outside organizations—those not considered a part of the community.

Where a rental fee was charged, communities levying a fee of \$100, or \$100 plus incidentals, for football, were largest in number. A few had fees of \$50 or less but, in some cases, where full-time maintenance was provided, it was found that the fee was too low and, in most cases, it was indicated that a change would be made.

The majority of cities levying a fee for softball rental were within the \$15 to \$25 category, some having established a flat fee plus an additional charge for lights and janitorial service. In most cases, the lights figured between \$3.50 and \$5.00 an hour, depending on the number of units in service.

In the maintenance of fields, most communities provided general upkeep throughout the year, at a cost ranging from \$200 to \$9,000 annually. Here again there is a wide variance in costs but, from estimated sums reported in the questionnaire, it can be stated that the average annual maintenance cost would amount to not less than \$2,500.

Taking into account the salary of a full-time maintenance man, certain machinery and materials, the average cost for a single lighted field used for football, softball and other activities, would be, perhaps, in the neighborhood of \$3,000 to \$3,500.

The survey disclosed that maintenance costs are split up several ways. Six departments of recreation reported that they pay the full maintenance costs, while five others shared the cost with school districts. Five reported that the cost is borne by the school district; four said that the city pays for maintenance; two reported that the school and city share the cost; two reported maintenance provided from fees; one reported that the county provides full maintenance.

Most departments of recreation administer their own policy in regard to the operation of concessions. The majority of them let concessions out on a bid or percentage basis. The percentage ranged from two per cent on gross sales to fifty per cent on net sales, but the majority had a percentage ranging from fifteen to twenty-five per cent on gross sales. Some allowed high school athletic associations or softball associations to operate concessions and take all the proceeds. Still others operated softball concessions only, while high schools operated the concessions during the football game.

#### **A Summary of Communities Reporting on Lighted Field Rental Setup**

ALBION—Community owns field. About \$10 rental

*Mr. Ballantine is Director of Recreation in Roseville.*

on softball. Field maintained from proceeds. High school uses college field at \$60 per game, but it will be increased in 1949.

**ANN ARBOR**—School district owns field. Ten dollars plus light cost—rental to other schools. Flat rental fee of \$125 to all others. Maintenance costs—salary of worker plus \$1,000.

**BATTLE CREEK**—Community owns field. No fees being charged, but this is on experimental basis. Maintenance costs between \$2,500 and \$3,000 annually.

**BAY CITY-COUNTY**—Community owns field. No charges for rental. Maintenance costs \$1,000 annually.

**CENTER LINE**—Community owns field. Forty-five dollars football rental, including use of concession, to school. Fee charged for all activities sponsored by recreation department.

**DEARBORN**—Community owns seven lighted fields. No charges for rental. City crews provide maintenance. No estimate on costs.

**ECORSE**—Community owns and maintains two lighted softball fields; school district has lighted gridiron. No rental charged. Maintenance on all fields \$3,000 annually.

**FERNDAL**—School district owns field and administers policy. Charges \$15 for three hours, plus \$4.00 per hour for lights. Maintenance costs approximately \$2,900 including \$1,857 for salary.

**FLINT**—Community owns three fields, school district owns three. One hundred dollar rental plus lights for football; \$25 plus lights for softball. Maintenance man's salary \$2,300. City provides maintenance on own fields, schools on theirs.

**GRAND RAPIDS**—Community owns one field, school district two, and one is privately owned. One hundred dollars plus cost of lights and incidentals charged for football and field days. Not rented for softball. Maintenance costs placed at \$9,000 each field, including \$4,000 wages and \$5,000 materials.

**HAMTRAMCK**—School district owns field. One hundred dollars rental fee plus janitorial expenses. Maintenance cost (janitor's salary) approximately \$3,000 annually.

**HIGHLAND PARK**—School district owns field. Football fees: \$50 plus costs and ten per cent over \$300 for high school team; \$75 plus costs and ten per cent over \$300 for local organization; \$100 plus costs and ten per cent over \$300 for outsiders. Softball fees: \$20 plus costs and ten per cent over \$50 for high school; \$35 plus costs and ten per cent over \$50 for local teams; \$75 plus costs and ten per cent over \$50 for outsiders.

**KALAMAZOO**—No lighted field.

**LANSING**—Community owns four fields, softball only. None rented.

**LUDINGTON**—School district owns field. Eight dollars charged for softball rental. Maintenance costs \$300, but admittedly too low and will be changed.

**MELVINDALE**—School district owns field. Two hundred dollars rental with lights and showers for night game; \$125 for day game. Maintenance provided from fees.

**MIDLAND**—Community owns two fields. No rental charged, no admission fees.

**MONROE**—Community owns one field, school district one. Sixty dollars to \$70 football rental night games; \$5.00 to \$10 day games. Softball rental \$3.25 per hour.

**MOUNT CLEMENS**—Community owns field. Fifty dollar rental for high school football; \$75 for semi-professional. Admittedly too low for proper maintenance. Maintenance costs approximately \$2,000 for football and softball fields.

**MUSKEGON**—Community owns three lighted softball fields and one baseball park. Maintenance costs \$4,000 annually for baseball park and \$300 for each softball field. Registration fee of \$40 for Class B softball and \$50 for Class A softball.

**PLYMOUTH**—School district owns field. School takes seventy-five per cent of gate receipts and operates concession when used by non-school groups. Maintenance and improvements \$4,000 annually.

**PONTIAC**—Community owns softball field. Fifty dollars rental with lights and \$25 without lights when there is an admission charge. Twenty-five with lights and \$15 without lights when there is no admission charge. Maintenance \$800 annually.

**PORT HURON**—Community owns lighted softball field and school district owns Memorial Park, used for both football and softball. School charges \$25 for softball and \$50 for football plus percentage (undisclosed) of gate receipts. No rental charge for softball field. Softball maintenance costs \$1,000 annually.

**ROYAL OAK**—Community owns field. One hundred dollars rental to local teams, \$200 for outsiders. Maintenance costs \$2,000 annually.

**TRENTON**—School district owns field. Apparently not rented.

**WYANDOTTE**—Community owns softball field. Charge for lights only. Maintenance costs \$200 annually.

**YPSILANTI**—School district owns field. No rental charge. Recreation department spends \$700 annually for ice skating maintenance. Maintenance provided by recreation department when department uses field.

# The School — A Center of Community Living

Since public recreation, by its very nature, must serve all people, this conception of the school is basic to the efficiency of a recreation program.

Walter D. Cocking

THE FUNCTION OF the school in any community is to make the community better. It can have no greater purpose. If the schools of the country are to accept the improvement of life in their communities as their goal, and are to proceed to do something substantially worthwhile about it, a vast majority will need to reorganize their programs, reorient their personnel, reshape the thinking of the people as to the school's function, and formulate a much more realistic procedure.

The improvement of people's attitudes toward one another; toward the communities in which they live; toward the conservation and improvement of soil and trees and irrigation and water and sanitation and vegetation; toward government at all levels; toward health and healthy conditions; toward the man-made institutions of the community—these are the things which must be developed if communities are to progress.

## Whom Should the School Serve?

It is no longer correct to say that the school should serve only children of certain ages. If the school, as an agency of society, is to justify itself for the period ahead of us, it must be accepted that its fundamental function is to serve the people of the entire community—the very young children, the children of middle years, early adolescent youth, older youth, and the adults as well. It must find a way to serve individuals, the family group, and the entire community. Then and only then, can it be said that the school is serving the entire community, and hence achieving its function.

A community, in addition to its schools, has other agencies which have distinct programs to perform and tasks to achieve. Schools have relationships to these other agencies and they to the schools. Emphasis should be placed (1) on recognition of necessary relationships between the schools and the other agencies; and (2) on establishing practical working

agreements and understandings between the schools and these other agencies. Each should aid and supplement the other.

The school plant is a piece of equipment. Its sole purpose is to facilitate the carrying out of the educational program. If such an educational program, as proposed in this discussion, is to be developed by a community, how will it effect the school plant and what must be done in order to make the plant of greater use in carrying out the program? Here we shall outline only a few of the possible adaptations and developments which must be made:

1. Special plant facilities must be provided for very young children (those from eighteen months to five years of age). Also, there must be special facilities for the parents of these children so that the closest associations between school and home are available. These plants should be small in size and located within walking distance of all who will use them.
2. School plants must have special rooms and facilities for use of adults.
3. In many communities, additional plant facilities must be provided for older youth and adults.
4. School sites will need to be larger and provide for a greatly increased number of activities.
5. Much more space must be provided for out-of-door education and recreation facilities.
6. All the school plants must be made much more adaptable and expansible. We cannot build a new plant every time the program changes.
7. If the plant is really to serve the needs of the educational program, a great number of different people must take part in its planning. Representatives of the people of the community, the professional staff of the school, as well as architects and engineers, have a vital part to play in planning proper school-plant facilities.

Excerpts from an address before the Connecticut Conference on Planning School Buildings; reprinted from "The American City," December 1948.



# America's Oberammergau

Dr. Philip L. Seman

**I**N THE HILLS and valleys of Southern California there linger memories of a romantic past. You still find wrecks of Indian villages, evidence of an outraged race. Against the greatness and beauty of that country, many a dark face stands as a reminder—a silent, hopeless protest against the depredations of the white man.

It was this picture that first inspired the people of Hemet and San Jacinto to give the Ramona pageant, to preserve in a unique manner the history of the country. When, some years ago, it was suggested that an outdoor play with local background be produced, the Ramona story came to mind.

On the docket of the San Jacinto Township Court is an entry dated March 24, 1883, which reads: "Personally appeared before me, Samuel Temple, and makes the following statement (namely) that he has this day committed justifiable homicide upon an Indian supposed to be one Juan Diego (Alessandro) . . ." Another entry, dated seven days later, concludes: "Defendant's counsel makes motion that the defendant be discharged on the ground of justifiable homicide as no one has appeared to prosecute. Motion granted and the prisoner is discharged as it appears that no offense under the law has been committed."

Only a few months after the killing of Juan Diego, Helen Hunt Jackson came to California as an emissary of the United States government, to investigate conditions among the Indians, which were becoming deplorable. These terse words of documentary evidence were to fire her imagination.

One day, as a guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Jordan in old San Jacinto, she said to her hostess: "If only I could present this condition of the Indians in some way that the public would heed. If only I could write such a story as Mrs. Stowe wrote of Negro slavery!" Mrs. Jordan replied that she thought she knew of just such a story. As Mrs. Jackson listened eagerly, she then recounted the history of

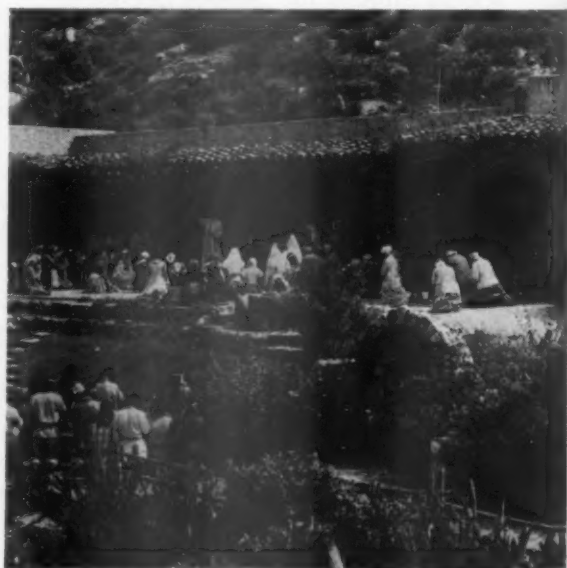
Juan Diego (Alessandro) and Ramona, man and wife, to whom the act of Sam Temple (Jim Farrar) had brought ultimate tragedy. The elements of this tale became the immortal novel, "Ramona."

It was in the valley that Ramona died in May, 1924, and her grave may be seen at the Cahuilla Indian Reservation near that of Juan Diego. Whatever the facts behind the killing of the man known as Alessandro, the incident itself was symbolic of real and great wrongs done to a whole people. Helen Hunt Jackson lifted that symbol to the full view of the world, making a contribution to literature and to humanity.

The group of men and women planning the initial performance of "Ramona" little dreamed that it one day would become recognized as California's

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*Dr. Seman is honorary chairman, Chicago Recreation Commission; associate editor, Youth Leaders Digest.*



A replica of the old ranch house in the story. The tragedy of Ramona symbolizes the tragedy of her race.



greatest outdoor drama and finally be produced in an amphitheater seating more than seven thousand people. The immediately important task was to dramatize the story and present it with such rare beauty and infinite attention to detail as to lift it above what is usually expected in the field of pageantry. This was accomplished with the aid of the late Garnet Holme, then one of the greatest authorities on outdoor drama on this continent, and success was immediate.

Since 1922, except for the years of World War II, the play has been given annually, and its twenty-fifth anniversary is now being celebrated. Last year the attendance was 37,689 and a total of over 300,000 people have seen the pageant. The permanent stage set in the amphitheater is a replica of the Camulino ranch house of the Ramona story. In keeping with the landscaping plan, an ornamental gateway was built and winding rock stairs were constructed to the unreserved seats just below the rim of the bowl, and to a knoll from which the entire valley may be seen in one sweeping view.

The reader will recall Bavaria, situated among the foothills of Kofel Mountains—a range of the Alps in the Ammer Valley southwest of Munich—and the world-famous open-air Passion Play enacted there. For generations all of the actors have been residents of Oberammergau. The Ramona pageant likewise is given out-of-doors, in the bowl situated between San Jacinto and Hemet. One of the pageant's greatest assets is this natural amphitheater in which the performance is presented each springtime. The bowl is hewn out of the rugged mountains by nature herself. The perennially snow-clad Mount San Jacinto forms a perfect background for the stage, whose mighty proscenium is formed by towering hills. Those who sit on the topmost rim of the bowl can hear distinctly the faintest whisper on the stage far below.

Like the Passion Play, the Ramona pageant has gripped the imagination and enlisted the talents of many of the leading citizens of the valley where it is produced. About 350 people are needed in the cast, and all but one—Alessandro—are residents of the twin towns of San Jacinto and Hemet. Many of the roles have been created and sustained by the same individuals from the beginning, while the directing staff has remained virtually unchanged. Those taking part in the pageant include business men, local attorneys, a chiropractor, the owner of a local motion picture theater, teachers, ranchers, students, a butcher boy, grocery clerks, farmers. The success of the activity is attributed to the cooperation and wholehearted support of these enthusiastic valley people.

The play, in two acts and seven episodes, is a stirring one and closes with an epilogue which indicates that sorrow has come upon the Moreno Rancho. Felipe and Ramona, with the entire household, depart for Mexico, where they are to be married. The Indians wave a last goodbye from the surrounding hilltops, while old Juan Canito, with a sad heart, locks for all time the great doors of the old ranch house.

"For the last time, ring out the old ranch bells. Mourn now, ye vales and splendid snowcapped hills. Your old time friends go forth. Mark their farewell. And Anglo Saxon comes. . . . The future lies with God. Ring out the old ranch bell. The Spanish folk depart. Close up the doors."



No more are theirs the valleys and uplifted hills. Over the land, memories of a romantic past linger on.

# World at Play

**Camp for Blind Children**—Recreation for blind children is the prime concern of a recently organized San Francisco project. It features a special vacation resort in the Santa Cruz Mountains, some sixty miles south of San Francisco, where the city's visually handicapped youngsters can develop self-reliance as well as find fun and relaxation in such normal activities as swimming, hiking, horseback riding, baseball, crafts, square dancing, singing, parties and the like. This vacationland is open for ten weeks every year, and is under the supervision of capable directors, sports leaders, a doctor, a nurse and other qualified persons.

The camp is a project of the Recreation for the Blind, Incorporated, a San Francisco organization, and was conceived and planned by a few local women, with the cooperation of city officials on the Board of Education and Board of Supervisors. It is largely supported by contributions from public-spirited San Franciscans and groups primarily interested in handicapped youngsters.

**New Summer Policy**—This summer, for the first time, Milwaukee's Golden Agers have been able to look forward to community singing, ballroom dancing, spelling bees and playing games. In the past, the nine clubs, under the city recreation department, have met only from October to May, but this year, the department decided to continue the weekly meetings of Milwaukeeans sixty years of age and over. The recreation department pays for the staff and meeting rooms necessary for these gatherings, while the members chip in for the refreshments or finance some affairs completely.

**Turn About**—Usually, departments of recreation plan programs for servicemen stationed in their communities, but in Jacksonville, Florida, the situation was somewhat reversed when the servicemen there decided to entertain the city's youngsters. Each Saturday morning, during the Spring months, the Navy sent eight large busses to the playgrounds to take a group of boys to the Jax-Navy Boys' Baseball Training Camp. There over 400 enthusiastic young baseball fans were taught the fundamentals of the game, met top league stars, and received autographed baseballs donated by major teams.

Just whether conditions will make it possible for the camp to be held again next year, as is planned, no one knows, but there's no question that this inaugural session was tremendously successful.

**Say It With Music**—Racine, Wisconsin, considers its Park Board Band one of its most important community assets. Now in its twenty-sixth year, this organization provides the city with pleasant entertainment through a series of free concerts made possible by municipal appropriation. Twenty-two concerts have been planned for this year—the majority scheduled for various city parks and a few as inside programs in the Memorial Hall.

As evidence of a growing interest in this type of recreation activity, the band budget has been increased during the past six years to permit double the number of concerts, while during the same period, the average attendance per concert has increased three-fold.

Working in close cooperation with the city ad-

ministration, and with the purpose of stimulating interest in the concerts, the Racine Park Board Band Association publishes an attractive program for the season. Cost of this part of the project is met by the sale of advertising space in the program, and this medium also provides for other expenses of the band, including publicity.



**U.N. Parties**—New Yorkers and members of the United Nations Secretariat were brought together in a series of parties, from January 1947 to May 1949, so that the foreign visitors could have the opportunity to see the inside of American homes and discuss with Americans some topics of mutual interest. Thirty-three different events, sponsored by the New York Adult Education Council, Incorporated, were attended by 516 members of the U. N. Secretariat and an equal number of New Yorkers.



**Take Another Bow**—Dedication of Fairdale's community building recently served to focus even more newspaper and public attention on the program of the Jefferson County Recreation Board in Louisville, Kentucky. This year-round play center, auditorium, library, television lounge, roller skating rink, kitchen and craft shop is a living World War II memorial and an excellent example of community cooperation. The Recreation Board and the citizens of Fairdale provided the money for the center; labor and materials were donated to build it.



**Curtain Time**—A new playhouse was opened last spring on the Stephens College campus in Columbia, Missouri. The college acquired a "left-over" building from the Army and converted it into a "little theatre" with 324 seats. Seating capacity is intentionally limited. Instead of presenting a major production on one or two nights, the Drama Department now schedules seven presentations for each play, eliminating for the audience the problem of conflicting engagements, and affording the actors the rich experience of playing repeatedly the roles which they have rehearsed.

Stage equipment approximates that of a typical college or community theatre. A fly loft and rigging system allows the vertical movement of scenery and of the act curtain. Backstage space includes dressing rooms and storage areas for scenery and lighting equipment, while still allowing for the movement of wagon stages.



Unfortunately, this player missed winning the pot during the ninth Annual Marble Tournament held in Visalia, California.

**Almost Ready for Fun**—The Timken Recreation Field is nearing completion on a fifty-acre tract of land west of the Gambrinus steel mill near Canton, Ohio. Construction of the park has been underway for more than two years, and soon more than 11,000 company employees and their families will have the use of modern sports facilities in the Canton area. Four softball fields and two baseball fields are ready for the players, and three additional softball fields may be constructed in future months. In addition, there will also be eight black-topped tennis courts; badminton, horseshoe and shuffleboard courts; a casting pond with stationary targets; a model automobile race track; rest rooms, lockers, showers, lounges; a picnic area, and all the conveniences for other forms of recreation.



**Sweet or Swing**—Friday evening dances are very popular with the teen-agers of Carlsbad, New York, and they willingly pay fifty cents a week dues to participate. In fact, a free membership policy once in existence was not half as successful as the present system for, as the recreation director states: "When a youngster pays fifty cents to get in here, he is going to stay and get his money's worth. He won't be running out." As a result, everyone has more fun; there's far better discipline; the center owns its Spinet piano, has a sound system and a bank balance of \$2,500 to be used for a new center.

Dances are held from eight-thirty until eleven-thirty—except on football nights, when the opposing team is invited, and the fun isn't over until twelve-thirty. A home town orchestra of six to eight pieces plays almost continuously—with only two fifteen-minute intermissions—and is much appreciated by the enthusiastic boys and girls.



# Psychology in Teaching Swimming

B. Robert Berg

**I**N A REVIEW of nineteen books on the teaching of swimming, it was astonishing to find that the collective authors almost completely ignored the importance of an understanding of psychology for successful instruction. The good swimming teacher must have more than just a knowledge of swimming and the ability to organize a class. The really successful instructor utilizes sound principles of psychology during all his meetings with the student.

Perhaps some teachers who do fine jobs would deny the conscious application of any principles of psychology. I think, however, that if they were to analyze their work, they would find that they definitely are using them, and to good advantage.

Swimming textbooks and manuals of today are devoted almost exclusively to the *techniques* of swimming and diving. We learn to teach our pupils proper form; we become accomplished in organizing large classes; we begin to lose the human touch in our very devotion to method and skill. However, as do the teachers of more academic subjects, we too should try to have an understanding of the individual with whom we are working.

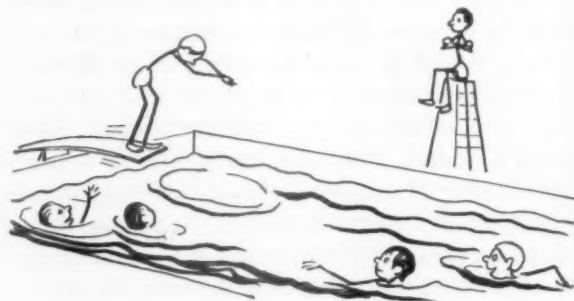
## What Is the Student Like?

Let us presume that we are working with children, as most beginning swimmers are youngsters. In sizing up the group they all look pretty much alike; actually, they all are very different. Some are eager and interested in learning, others are afraid

of the water. Some will learn quickly while others will be slow. There will be a few "wise guys" and a few who seem unable to mix with the rest. In other words, we have a typical group situation, and the careful observer will be aware of the many things going on between the members and the leader. The dynamics of group action and interaction are always complex.

However, we too often completely overlook this obvious fact, and attempt to treat all members alike. The class is lined up and all are asked to go from one step to the next in unison. When this happens, they are being taught not as individuals, but as a class, and they lose out accordingly.

The fact remains that, no matter how large the group, each person can learn only as an individual. In some respects, large groups provide an incentive. On the other hand, they may make a small failure or slow improvement so obvious that some of the potential swimmers will be retarded because of the feelings involved. The good instructor, therefore, thinks of the progress of the individual and not of the group.



At the pool or waterfront, he should, first of all, remember three basic rules:

1. Know the first name of each member in the class and have them know yours.
2. Comment on the work and progress of each individual to him alone some time during the lesson.
3. Don't contrast the progress of one swimmer with that of another. Rather show the person his improvement compared to his earlier efforts.

## Reactions to Water

What do you do when a child is very afraid of the water? All the reassurances and demonstrations in the world will not resolve that fear or make him less tense. We all tend to forget that emotions are not rational things. To tell a child that he won't be hurt will not help him to relax. It's not that he does not trust you to keep him from sinking, but that he has a more basic fear.

The person who is afraid of the water very often

is afraid of many other things. Our pupils do not come to us blank and untouched. Their previous experiences very definitely affect the way they react now. The child who explains that he is afraid because of such and such an unfortunate experience when he was younger may not be aware that he is not giving the whole story. We must be. It's not *what* they are afraid of, in these cases, that is the matter—but what basically makes them afraid.

By being aware that fear at the waterfront is not fear directed exclusively in one area, we are in a more understanding position. We also know that reassurances are of very little help. What, then, is the answer? Some good techniques which have been employed successfully in reaching a solution are:

1. Accept fear, when it is encountered, as a very normal thing. You even might remark that when you were first learning you, too, were afraid.
2. Do not tease the person about his fear or use it as a weapon to make the individual move on to a more advanced step.
3. Let the child see that he can learn to swim in spite of being afraid. This dilutes the tension.
4. Progress from step to step gradually, matter-of-factly, and with full explanation on each level.
5. Never become excited or show alarm yourself.
6. Make the instruction periods non-competitive. The fear, sometimes, may not be of water, but of the inability to keep up with the others. Such feelings of inadequacy often retard learning.

### Psychology of Learning

Most of us are well aware that children and adults learn at different rates of speed. However, we less often realize that our own rate of learning is not uniform. Psychologists who study human learning have discovered that we all run into a "plateau" of learning at some time. This is a technical way of saying that, at some time in the learning process, our upward progress is detained for a period during which we stay at the same relative degree of skill.

A non-psychologist swimming instructor commented on this phenomenon when he observed that, just when pupils seemed to be learning the fastest, they suddenly stopped learning. He said that he learned through experience that when they reached this stage it was best to let them just fool around, as pressure to go on just didn't work. After a while, he noticed that they snapped out of it and began learning again. He was applying sound principles of psychology when he refused to use pressure to make them improve during the plateau.

Unfortunately for the instructor, too, individuals in the group will reach the plateau of learning at different times. To top it off, the plateau doesn't last any specified length of time and some learners snap out of it later than others. All of these make for difficulties in teaching—until you remember that good instruction is individual, that individual instruction can be given in a group.

Another good teaching principle is to remember to teach in positives rather than negatives. Once you get on to it it's very simple and effective. It's "keep your legs straight" rather than "don't bend your knees"; "you can swim as far as the raft" rather than "don't swim past the raft." As we understand our laws of learning, and apply our psychological principles, we can become better teachers and help our pupils to grow in other respects as well as in their skill in the water.



## Y.M.C.A. Aquatic Conference

Harold T. Frierhood

THE SECOND NATIONAL Y.M.C.A. Aquatic Conference is being held this year from August 28 to September 3 at Camp MacLean, near Burlington, Wisconsin.

Nearly twelve years have passed since some 137 formally registered delegates joined for the first conference at George Williams College. Since then, much progress has been made with the development of aquatic program materials, the certification of leadership, standards for pools, administrative agreements, and improvement in the National Councils related to this program. It has been a struggle all along because of competition from other organizations, lack of paid field representatives, and divided philosophy on the part of some Y.M.C.A. leaders with respect to the desirability of emphasizing aquatics. But these handicaps have not prevented the growth of the program nor the recognition given to the association's certificates on both the professional and lay levels.

The 1949 conference is placing emphasis on the over-all review of the aquatic program as it has operated since 1937, along with concentration on outdoor waterfront activities — including camp aquatics, boating and canoeing, life saving methods, water stunts and games, and competitive swimming.

*Author is on staff of Y.M.C.A. National Council.*

# Golf Goes Industrial

*An industrial-club pro expresses his views on the development of the game in this field, and its future.*

**John Budd**

**T**HE MID-TWENTIES saw golf tagged as the "rich man's game" and average workers in America generally considered this sport out of their reach.

Then gradually there came into American golf—between the private and public courses—the industrial golf course. These layouts started slowly and still are far short of the needed number. However, there are some outstanding industrial programs operating in golf today and giving promise of what looms ahead. Among the industries featuring golf are the Firestone Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio; Sylvania Electric Company, Salem, Massachusetts; Union Bag and Paper Company, Savannah, Georgia; United Shoe Machinery, Beverly, Massachusetts; DuPont course in Delaware; Plymouth Country Club, Plymouth, North Carolina; General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York; Hershey Chocolate Corporation, Hershey, Pennsylvania; I.B.M. Country Club, Endicott, New York; and the course I serve, EnJoie Golf Club, owned and operated by the Endicott-Johnson Corporation, of Endicott, New York.

Players who are fortunate enough to enjoy these programs find good golf near their work. The cost is very low, the courses are beautifully maintained, and a golf promotional program is recruiting more players each season. As industrial employees develop their golfing skill, they realize that they are enjoying in industrial golf what they would have to pay a stiff price for as private club members. This realization makes a deep impression as the program unfolds, and golf promotion takes a real hold on many of the workers.

The family angle is also important in the picture. Most industrial golf activities are an integral part

of a broader recreation program. This allows children and wives to enjoy not only golf, but other outdoor recreation—swimming pools, supervised playgrounds and the like.

For example, Hershey has its zoo and a full program of play activities. This jewel of a town is the mecca for people, young and old, from all over its immediate area. There is activity for all.

Here at Endicott-Johnson, we have well-supervised playgrounds, and "name" bands for dances. Our summer holiday programs draw people by the thousands, and the children watch for them months ahead. On Sundays, the people of our valley gather for band concerts in EnJoie Park. We have merry-go-rounds, swimming pools, softball and baseball fields and a big bowling program, now sparked by the announcement of twenty-four alleys. Our golf is part of a well-rounded program.

The I.B.M. Country Club has twenty-seven activities in its program—the day nursery school, swimming pool and playground appealing to the whole family.

Business leaders will surely come to realize the possibilities of this type of program. Many think that the cost is too great; many just don't understand golf. Therefore, there is a selling job to be done; but when it is completed, industrial golf will be en route to that future it richly merits.

Cost and types of industrial golf clubs stretch all the way from the Attapulgas Clay Company, Attapulgas, Georgia, and its small, but cozy golf course and country club, nestled in South Georgia's tall pines and costing a scant amount of money, to the big, well-rounded programs at Hershey, IBM and

*Condensed from Golfdom and the Industrial Sports Journal.*



General Electric, where the costs run into hundreds of thousands.

By using company labor and local talent, the Atapulgas outfit and its forty members completed a nice nine holes, with sand greens and a comfortable clubhouse with a lake adjacent. They have good fun at this place. I know, because I once taught there, too.

The Firestone Rubber Company in Akron brings big name golfers to open their golf leagues each season. More and more players are using their facilities each year.

At Hershey, Pennsylvania, workers can enjoy two 18-hole layouts and two 9-hole courses. Even junior and women players are accommodated on the short Junior Club course. Their program is a model of what can be done. Hershey employees can enjoy their golf for a nominal cost, and within a few minutes of their jobs. What a blessing this is to the tired worker on a summer afternoon.

At our own EnJoie Course in Endicott, the workers, and local enthusiasts as well, can enjoy one of the finest conditioned golf courses in the country. Eighteen holes of golf, laid out along the valley of the beautiful Susquehanna River over rolling terrain, give E. J. workers their round of golf for twenty-five cents or an annual fee of fifteen dollars. Most workers can reach the course in fifteen to twenty minutes. Since the factories close at four p. m. and some workers are off earlier, they have daily opportunities for eighteen-holes of golf.

George F. Johnson, originator of Industrial Democracy for Endicott-Johnson workers, had the dream of the EnJoie course. He wanted a course that was not too hard, not expensive, and one that would give the most opportunity to play golf. It flourished from the start and now plays 40,000 rounds each season. It is becoming increasingly evident that more facilities will have to be provided.

EnJoie is unique because it allows players, other than E. J. workers, to enjoy golf on its course. Workers get first priority, then other players are accommodated to the extent possible.

At nearby I.B.M. Country Club, where Eddie Kuhn is the professional, employees get their golf over a beautiful rolling layout of twenty-seven holes for thirty-five cents per day. They have been very successful there with league play.

What does industrial golf offer the professional? He has to work hard, but gets a fair break all the way because he is working for a business concern that will probably have the same management for many years to come. There are several means of setting up the industrial golf contract for the professional. Many jobs pay a good salary and give

all concessions. Others, like the I.B.M. Country Club, pay the professional a good salary, but have all concessions. The professional staff gives all lessons without charge.

Under many of these industrial setups, the professional enjoys retirement benefits, insurance coverage and other features that rarely are available to our profession. The I.B.M. professional staff enjoys insurance and a retirement plan, while at Endicott-Johnson, I am eligible for complete medical, dental, and hospital services for my family and myself in line with the E. J. medical program that gives these benefits to all workers.

The time is not far distant when most industries will have sound golf programs. There will be the easy nine holes for the beginners and youngsters. This will be the sandlot of golf.

Next up the ladder will be the tougher nines that will develop better golf techniques, lower scoring and more urge to go higher in the game.

Average 18-hole courses will be provided for the great many average players, and then there will be the championship test, such as Hershey's famous country club course, scene of many heated title battles.

Industrial golf is the growing giant of the game because it can tap uncounted millions of Americans who are hungry for outdoor recreation and, as the courses develop, they will give more good jobs to more competent golf professionals. Better players will also be developed.

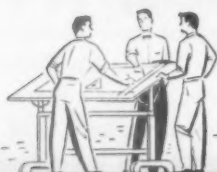
So watch the industrial golf picture in the coming years. Watch as it counts its golf converts in millions, not in thousands.



**Before long, most industries will have sound golf programs. Even beginners will get a chance to swing.**

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**FREE CATALOG GLADLY SENT.** Now is the time to replace worn, out-dated rectangular banks with the new all-steel official Porter fan-shaped bank. Formed from a single sheet of steel to a flawlessly smooth face with a deep-rolled periphery, and scientifically braced for permanent, rigid service.

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To be completely satisfactory and safe, basketball backstops must be planned and designed by people with specialized engineering know-how. Building conditions vary widely, and every backstop installation varies accordingly.

Porter engineers are equal to any backstop problem, no matter how specialized. They can draw upon a vast storehouse of knowledge gained through several generations of serving the nation's leading schools, universities, clubs and stadiums.

Why don't you let Porter engineers advise and help you, without cost or obligation, of course? Usually, stock models from Porter's complete line can meet your exact requirements, and save you money. If your building is in the drawing board stage, it is wise to talk about backstops now, and avoid problems and disappointments later.

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Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

## Willard Leroy Hayes



**A** MEMBER of the recreation profession for more than thirty years, Willard L. Hayes, 61, died on June 23 in Tuskegee, Alabama. He was a native of Oregon and received most of his formal education in that state. He earned his B.A. degree at Linfield College, engaged in post-graduate

study at the Eugene Bible University and the University of Oregon and later at the University of Indiana. His college expenses were earned by weekend preaching and pastoral work in small Oregon communities, but always he preferred serving the community rather than the parish. While teaching in the Oregon schools prior to World War I, he enjoyed coaching athletics and debating teams and took time to organize various clubs among his students. During World War I, he served as infantry officer in the United States Army and later, under the Morale Department of the Army, he organized and directed the educational and recreational work at Camp Lewis, Washington. He supervised service clubs for the Army, at first in the State of Washington and later in Indiana.

Mr. Hayes was employed on the national staff of Community Service, Incorporated, in 1921, later that year becoming the executive secretary of Community Service of Clarksville, Tennessee. After three years there, he served as executive secretary of the City Service Club of Paris, Kentucky, and in 1925 was called to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, as superintendent of recreation. Here he organized and developed the public recreation program, and remained for eight years. He then spent a year in education and recreation work under the Civilian Conservation Corps, following which he was employed in 1934 by the Tennessee Valley Authority. He continued as a recreation specialist on the staff of TVA until the time of his death, with the exception of a period of about one year of military service.

Born and raised on an Oregon farm, it was natural for Willard Hayes to retain always the deepest interest in rural people and problems. Even during his service as a city superintendent of recreation, he reached out to the rural areas and worked with County Farm Bureaus, extension directors, county

agents and others having the interest of rural people at heart. In his work with TVA, his greatest concern was with rural and small community recreation problems; and, at the time of his sudden and untimely death, he had gone to Tuskegee with a number of TVA associates to participate in a seminar on rural life.

Over the years Willard Hayes won and held the friendship of countless people who found, behind his warm personality, a personal integrity beyond reproach. A letter from his TVA chief, advising of his death, said, "We value Willard as a friend and co-worker whose deep sense of humanity, breadth of experience, and fine philosophy of life have made a contribution to the Tennessee Valley area which will continue to grow for many years to come."

RECREATION is not a tangible, static thing, but a vital force influencing the lives of people. It is essential to happiness and satisfaction in living. Recreation is an attitude or spirit which finds expression in varied forms of activity and which brings a way of rich and joyful living to children, youth and adults.



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## FIVE POLIO PRECAUTIONS LISTED FOR PARENTS

**W**ARNING THAT THE 1949 polio season is almost at its height, the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis has issued a list of precautionary measures to be observed by those in charge of children during the epidemic danger period which usually runs from May through October, reaching its peak during the hot, mid-summer months. The five easy-to-follow health rules for children are:

1. Avoid crowds and places where close contact with other persons is likely.
2. Avoid over-fatigue caused by too active play or exercise, or irregular hours.
3. Avoid swimming in polluted water. Use only beaches or pools declared safe by health authorities.
4. Avoid sudden chilling. Remove wet shoes and clothing at once, and keep extra blankets and heavier clothing handy for sudden weather changes.
5. Observe the golden rule of personal cleanliness. Keep food tightly covered and safe from flies or other insects. Garbage should be tightly covered and, if other disposal facilities are lacking, it should

be buried or burned.

The National Foundation also lists the following symptoms of infantile paralysis: headache, nausea or upset stomach, muscle soreness or stiffness, and unexplained fever. Should polio strike in your family, call a doctor immediately. Early diagnosis and prompt treatment by qualified medical personnel often prevent serious crippling, the National Foundation points out.

The organization emphasizes the fact that fear and anxiety should be held to a minimum. A calm, confident attitude is conducive to health and recovery. Parents, it says, should remember that of all those stricken, fifty per cent or more recover completely while another twenty-five per cent are left with only slight after-effects.

If polio is actually diagnosed, get in touch with the chapter of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis serving your community. The chapter will pay that part of the cost of care and treatment which the patient or family cannot meet.

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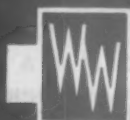


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Thirty years of experience, with constant improvement, and better-built balls, is another "Best by Test" reason for specifying Wintark. Official in weight, shape and size—it meets every requirement essential to TOP PERFORMANCE in play and in economy.

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**WEAVER WINTARK SALES CO.** AMERICA'S FOREMOST ATHLETIC EQUIPMENT  
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# Emergency Radio Program

*In which the congratulations of a radio program director to a local recreation department show a fine example of co-operation and worthy accomplishment.*

**Louis T. Marsh**

THE ADAPTABILITY AND readiness to accept unusual conditions, while still carrying on the necessary work of keeping children well-occupied, were ably demonstrated by the staff of the Winston-Salem, North Carolina, Recreation Department during the 1948 poliomyelitis quarantine affecting children up to sixteen years of age in Forsyth County. In the face of such an emergency, which normally would stop a great percentage of the summer recreation work, a daily half-hour radio program over WTOB brought not only entertainment, but also many constructive playtime suggestions and worthwhile leisure-time activities, into the homes of practically every child affected by the segregation ban in the Forsyth County area.

Miss Mildred Formyduval, playground supervisor in Winston-Salem, was in touch with WTOB early in the morning the day after the ban was announced. With the help of station personnel, "Playground Playtime" stepped into the picture the following day, answering in great part the question in every parent's mind—"What shall I do with my child during the remainder of the summer?" Without the ingenuity and seemingly tireless work upon the part of the members of the Winston-Salem Recreation Department staff, it would have been impossible to continue to hold the interest of this age group of children during a seven-week period. That the interest was held was evidenced by the great response in the mail each day.

The program format of "Playground Playtime" was so planned that the interest of both older and younger children would be sustained throughout the program.

Three staff members appeared regularly each morning: Peggy Pruitt, who explained, and then

sang, a playsong; Miss Formyduval, who opened the day's "suggestion box" with several things to do in the way of games to be played at home; and Virginia Nemer, supplying the musical background. Outside help was recruited from the Arts and Crafts Workshop with the director, Mrs. Chester Marsh, presenting daily handcraft suggestions. Wesley Snyder told a complete story each day. The stories were edited and arranged for radio by other recreation department staff members. A daily telephone quiz, with prizes donated by a local store, featured questions concerning civic affairs; while a continued story, written by Elizabeth Trotman, helped maintain interest from day to day as the listeners followed the adventures of May and John in and around Winston-Salem.

Weekly contests included the best photograph of a pet taken by a child; a sampler and model plane contest; a word contest using the slogan "Grow Strong by Staying Home"; the best story written by a child; and a portfolio, made by a child, including copies of paintings by American artists. Prizes for each of these contests were donated by a Winston-Salem merchant. Mimeographed copies of all contest rules, together with daily and weekly playtime suggestions, were made available to listeners by the recreation department.

As program director of WTOB, I take this opportunity of congratulating L. B. Hathaway upon the excellence of the work done by his department during the emergency.

*"While bouquets are being passed around, WTOB certainly should receive their share. Without the splendid guidance and cooperation of the staff at WTOB, the program 'Playground Playtime' could not have been a success."*—Mildred Formyduval, Recreation Department of Winston-Salem.

(See "Let Radio Sell Your Program," October 1948 RECREATION—Ed.)



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## Magazines and Pamphlets

Recently Received Containing Articles of  
Current Interest to the Recreation Worker

- Journal of Health, Physical Education and Recreation**, May 1949  
Training Student Leaders in Group Recreation, Catherine L. Allen.  
The Role of Sports and Games in Organized Camping, Gerald P. Burns.  
Golf Instruction with Limited Facilities, Flora May Ellis.  
"How We Do It"—Two-Ball Soccer.  
**Youth Leaders Digest**, May 1949  
The Citizen Can Help—A Symposium.  
**American City**, May 1949  
Seattle's Concrete Diving Piers, James D. Grafton.  
**Colorado Municipalities**, May 1949  
Recreation—for the Sense of Worth, Chester L. Bower.  
**Scholastic Coach**, May 1949  
A Safe and Sane Schoolboy Boxing Program, John M. Giannoni and James Loveall.  
**Physical Education**, May 1949  
Supervision in the Organized Recreation Camp, William H. Freeberg.  
**Park Maintenance**, May 1949  
Low Cost Sterilizer Used in Tacoma's Park Pools, A. R. M'Pherson.  
Annual Reports the Public Will Be Eager to Read.  
**Beach and Pool**, June 1949  
Basic Principles of Design, Construction. Maintenance. Part II—the YMCA Pool, John W. Ogg.  
Watch Those Expansion Joints, K. T. Fezer.  
**The Survey**, June 1949  
Delinquents in Paradise, Joyce Rockwood Muench.  
**Parks and Recreation**, June 1949  
Nature Center for Mitchell Woods at New London, Weaver W. Pangburn.  
Oakland Park Department Trains Its Personnel, Nat Levy.  
Mosquitoes Can Be Controlled in Recreational Areas, Dr. Richard L. Post.  
What to Include, William Frederickson, Jr. and Rodney D. McClelland.  
Maintenance Mart—Checking Room.  
Equipment for Swimming Pools.  
**Nation's Schools**, June 1949  
Play—The Word that Makes Milwaukee Famous Today, Mildred Whitcomb.  
Schoolhouse Planning—from High Schools in the South.  
**Camping Magazine**, June 1949  
Security through Safety, Marion McGuire.  
What About Archery at Your Camp? Myrtle K. Miller.  
**Park Maintenance**, June 1949  
Demand Park Space in Annexation Areas. Editorial by Erik L. Madiseh.  
Magnet for Tots—It's a Simple Children's Zoo, Grier Lowry.  
Catching Up in California's State Park Program, Edward F. Dolder.  
**Highroad**, July 1949  
Christian Ideals for Recreation, Larry Eisenberg.  
**Nation's Schools**, July 1949  
Camping Has a Place in the Regular Curriculum, Truda T. Weil.  
Schoolhouse Planning—the Site, by John McFadzean.  
**Parents' Magazine**, August 1949  
When They Say: What Shall We Do Now? Elizabeth Lee Schweiger.

## Books Received

- American Girl's Omnibus**, by Pearl and Stanley Pashko. Greenberg Publisher, New York. \$2.75.  
**Comet Books—Your Own Joke Book**, by Gertrude Crampton; **Batter Up**, by Jackson Scholz; **Tawny**, by Thomas Hinkle; **Star-Spangled Summer** by Janet Lambert. Pocket Books, Incorporated, New York. \$.25 each.  
**General Education Board Annual Report—1947-1948**. General Education Board, 49 West 49th Street, New York.  
**Handbook of Y.M.C.A. Camp Administration**, edited by John A. Ledlie and Ralph D. Roehm. Association Press, New York. \$4.50.  
**Living Through the Older Years**, edited by Clark Tibbitts. University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor, Michigan. \$2.00.  
**Little Golden Books—Bugs Bunny**, by Warner Brothers Cartoons; **Guess Who Lives Here**, by Louise Woodcock; **Two Little Miners**, by Margaret Wise Brown and Edith Thacher Hurd; **Johnny Appleseed**, by Walt Disney Cartoons. Simon and Schuster, New York. \$.25 each.  
**Mother Goose Land with Judy and Jim**, by Hilda Miloché and Wilma Kane. Simon and Schuster, New York. \$1.00.  
**Organization and Administration of Physical Education, The**, by Edward F. Voltmer and Arthur A. Esslinger. Appleton-Century-Crofts, New York. \$3.50.  
**Our Home Town**, by Earle Lippincott. Association Press, New York. \$1.00.



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## New Publications

### *Covering the Leisure Time Field*

#### **Stories—A List of Stories to Tell and to Read Aloud**

By Eulalie Steinmetz. New York Public Library,  
New York 18. \$.75.

**T**HIS IS THE fourth edition of this list, and the result of forty years' storytelling experience in the New York Public Library. Every story listed has been told, and their inclusion rests solely upon the enjoyment of the children who listened to them. Book editions have been selected that seem most suited for the story hour in text, illustration and general format.

There is an alphabetical arrangement of stories by title, with three subject indexes: Folk Tales, Heroes, Festivals and Fete Days. It contains 730 annotated titles, giving the source of each. The book is a "must" for all people who take storytelling seriously, and want to know the best material.

#### **Rural Recreation for America**

By Charles J. Vettiner. Armory Building, Louisville 2, Kentucky. \$3.75.

**R**ural Recreation for America is essentially a story of the organization and growth of the recreation program during the past five years in Jefferson County, Kentucky. It does contain many suggestions for other rural areas, and the detailed accounts of activities successfully developed should be of particular value to recreation leaders. It is designed for the convenience of those who wish to use it as a working manual, and covers organization, administration, a wide variety of program activities, leadership, publicity and the problems involved in each.

#### **Everybody's Party Book**

By Harry Githens. Eldridge Entertainment House, Inc., Franklin, Ohio. \$1.00.

**P**ARTIES FOR SEASONAL occasions, for both children and adults, are included in this book. Each plan suggests several games and other activities, as well as ideas for decorations, invitations and refreshments.

#### **Papercraft**

By Joseph Leeming. J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. \$2.50.

**R**EMEMBER MR. LEEMING'S fine, earlier book, "Fun With Paper"? This is his newest book on paper folding, and just as much fun.

Directions are clear, and the articles that can be made are clever and original. Craft leaders on playgrounds and in recreation centers will find the projects easy to learn and easy to teach. Youngsters and adults will enjoy them. They are excellent for playgrounds, home and for amusing convalescent children.

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"If your nose is close to the grindstone rough  
And you hold it there long enough,  
Ere long you'll say there's no such thing  
As brooks that babble, birds that sing,  
These three will all your world compose:  
You, the Stone, and your darned Old Nose."

---

—Anonymous

### This Game of Golf

By Henry Cotton. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. \$10.00.

A BEAUTIFUL AND FASCINATING book by one of Britain's golfing giants. According to the *Sunday Times*: Henry Cotton has now produced something so entertaining, so wide in its scope . . . as to assure him a more permanent place in the annals of golf than . . . more championships could have done.

### Paper Sculpture

By Tadeusz Lipski. The Studio Publications, Inc. 381 Fourth Avenue, New York. \$1.50.

THESE INSTRUCTIONS FOR three-dimensional paper sculpture are useful and interesting for poster and display purposes. They are excellent for art and exhibit work, but not for casual craft activity. *Paper Sculpture* is a good book for art leaders or students who wish to learn a new medium for displays, exhibitions or posters.

### Toymaker's Book

By C. J. Maginley. Harcourt, Brace and Company, New York. \$2.50.

HERE, AT LAST, is a simple book of attractive woodwork projects that can be made with the simplest of hand tools, and with easily available materials, such as orange crates, cigar boxes, ice cream sticks, spools and the like.

Projects include clear directions for transportation and construction toys, such as a moving van, city bus, ferry boat and dump truck; circus projects, including a ferris wheel and merry-go-round; mechanical toys; games; a saltbox doll house and all kinds of dolls' furniture, including bathroom fixtures.

Leaders of workshops will find many good ideas for attractive, yet not too difficult, wood projects.

### Fun-To-Do

By Jerome S. Meyer. E. P. Dutton Company, Inc., New York. \$2.49.

MR. MEYER is best known for his *Big Fun Book* and *Mental Whoopie*. Many of his new style quizzes and other items in this new book appeared in *Coronet* and *Reader's Scope* magazines. This is a good collection of new entertainment ideas—tongue-twisters, tricks, stunts, puzzles, and quizzes. Written primarily for home entertainment, it would be fun for clubs and other informal groups.

### A Hundred Games for Rural Communities

By Ralph A. Felton. Department of the Rural Church, Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, New Jersey. \$.30.

THIS PAPER-BACKED, seventy-two page collection of games is suitable for rural gatherings. The tried-and-true activities include the get-acquainted games, relays, tag games, races, stunts and rhythmic games. Most of them are old favorites, and it is nice to have them brought together in one inexpensive collection.

### Pattern Without Pain

By Allen W. Seaby. B. T. Batsford, Ltd., New York. \$3.50.

DO YOU HAVE TROUBLE making original patterns or designs for your handcraft projects? Mr. Seaby, former professor of art in the University of Reading, shows you how in his new and very attractive book. It is beautifully illustrated and should be very valuable to art and craft leaders and teachers.

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